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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 23 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. [illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Fair Statement of a political outrageous FRACAS, that lately took place in Philadelphia, in consequence of a virtuous Minority of the Legislative refusing to vote against their conscience; an event perhaps unparalleled in any age or country.

An Address of the subscribers, Members of the late house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to their Constituents.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN in consequence of your suffrages at the last election we were chosen to represent you in the General Assembly of this commonwealth, we accepted of the important trust with a determination to execute it in the best manner we were able, and we flatter ourselves, we have acted in such a manner as to convince you, that your interests with that of the good of the state has been the object of our measures.

During the fall and spring sessions of the legislature on the recommendation of the Congress of the United States, your representatives proceeded to the appointment of delegates to attend a convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising and amending the present articles of confederation, and to report their proceedings to Congress, & when adopted by them and ratified by the several states to become binding on them as part of the confederation of the United States. We lamented at the time, that a majority of our legislature, appointed men to represent this state who were all citizens of Philadelphia, none of them calculated to represent the landed interest of Pennsylvania, and almost all of them of one political party, men who have been uniformly opposed to that constitution to which you have on every occasion manifested your attachment. We were apprehensive at the time, of the ill consequences of so partial a representation, but all opposition was in vain. When the convention met, members from twelve states attended, and after deliberating upwards of four months on the subject, agreed on a plan of government which was sent forward by them to Congress, and which was reported to the house by the delegates of Pennsylvania, as mere matter of information, and printed in the news-papers of the city of Philadelphia: but the house had not received it officially from Congress nor had we the least idea, that as the annual election was so near, we should be called upon to deliberate, much more to act upon so momentous a business; a business of the utmost importance to you and your posterity. We conceived that it required the most minute examination & mature consideration, and that it ought to be taken up by the next house. Judge then of our surprise in finding the last day but one in sessions, a member of the house who had been a delegate in the convention, without any previous notice, or any intimation of his intentions, to the house, offer a resolution recommending the calling a convention to consider of the proposed constitution, and to direct the electing members for the same, at so early a period as the day of your annual election, thus attempting to surprize you into a choice of members, to approve or disapprove of a constitution, which is to entail happiness or misery forever, without giving time to the greatest part of the state even to see, much less to examine the plan of government.

Our duty to ourselves, and our regard to your dearest interests induced us to oppose the measure, by every possible argument that we could suggest at the time; but all our efforts were insufficient even to produce a postponement until the afternoon. We urged and urged in vain the constant practice of the house when any important business was to be brought on, of giving previous notice and making it the order of the day some time before hand; that no bill however trifling was passed without three readings, and without this formality, which gave members time and opportunity to think on the subject; that the rules were adhered to so strictly that even the building of a bridge, or the laying out a road, could not be determined on without this form; but this the most important of all matters was to be done by surprize, and as we conceived with design to preclude you from having it in your power to deliberate on the subject, or by absenting ourselves from the house, prevent the measure taking place. Our regard for you induced us to prefer the latter, & we determined not to attend in the afternoon. We conceived that at the time we were chosen you had no view to this business, and we could see no inconvenience nor loss of time from deferring a matter of such importance, & which would in its consequences affect, or perhaps annihilate our own constitution, as well as that of every constitution in the union, to a house chosen after the people had some knowledge of the plan, especially as the next house will meet at so early a period, and a convention could be called by them time enough to meet in a few months, which would be as early as any state in the union, and would be allowing you time to make up your minds on a matter which appeared to us to require so much deliberation. Thus circumstanced and thus influenced, we determined the next morning again to absent ourselves from the house, when James M'Calmont, Esq; a member from Franklin and Jacob Miley, Esq; a member from Dauphin, were seized by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, who had collected together for that purpose, their lodgings were violently broken open, their clothes torn, and after much abuse and insult, they were forcibly dragged through the streets of Philadelphia to the Statehouse, and there detained by force, and in the presence of the majority who had the day before voted for the first of the proposed resolutions, treated with the most insulting language, while the house so formed, proceeded to finish their resolutions, which they mean to offer to you as the doings of the legislature of Pennsylvania. On this outrageous proceeding we make no comment. The inhabitants of Franklin and Dauphin have been grossly insulted by the treatment of their members. We know the feelings of the people of those counties are sufficiently keen; it becomes us not to add to them by dwelling longer on the subject; but as our conduct may, and we have no doubt will, be misrepresented, we thought it our duty to lay before our constituents, to whom alone we are accountable, a real state of facts; that they may judge for themselves. We need not tell you that we could have no interested motive to influence our conduct. A sense of that duty which we owed to you and to ourselves, could have alone induced us to submit to the variety of abuse and insults which many of us have experienced, for not consenting to a measure that might probably have surprized you into a surrender of your dearest rights. Our conduct has at least had the good effect to lengthen out the time of election, and induced them to postpone the election for members of the convention, until the first Tuesday of November next; whereas the resolution first proposed, directed it to be holden for all the Counties east of Bedford on the day of the annual election, nine days from the time of proposing the measure.

We cannot conclude without requesting you to turn your serious attention to the government now offered to your consideration. "We are persuaded that a free and candid discussion of any subject tends greatly to the improvement of knowledge, and that a matter, in which the public are so deeply interested cannot be too well understood." A good constitution and government is a blessing from heaven, and the right of posterity and mankind; suffer then we intreat you, no interested motive, sinister view or improper influence to direct your determinations or bias your judgments. Provide yourselves with the new constitution offered to you by the convention, look it over with attention, that you may be enabled to think for yourselves. We confess when the Legislature appointed delegates to attend the Convention, our ideas extended no farther than a revision or amendment of the present confederation, nor were our delegates, by the acts of assembly appointing them, authorized to do more, as will appear by referring to the said act, the second section in which, describes their power in the following words, viz.

2. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersol, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson & Gouverneur Morris, Esqrs. or any four of them, are hereby constituted and appointed deputies from this state, with power to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other states to assemble in the said convention at the city aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary, to render the federal constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the union; and in reporting such act or acts for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same.*

You will therefore perceive that they had no authority whatever from the legislature, to annihilate the present confederation & form a constitution entirely new, and in doing which they have acted as mere individuals, not as the official deputies of this commonwealth. If, however, after mature deliberation you are of opinion that the plan of government which they have offered for your consideration, is best calculated to promote your political happiness, and preserve those

(For the remainder see the last page.)

LONDON, August 17.

A letter from Amsterdam to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated July 3, says, "On Thursday last there was a smart action at Soestdyk, in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, in which the prince's party prevailed, with the loss of one man killed and 11 wounded. The enemy were 600 strong, of which thirty three were taken prisoners, several left dead on the field of battle, and several waggons loaded with the killed and wounded carried off. In their retreat they robbed and demolished every house where the owners were friends to the Orange party.

Extract of a letter from France, August 18.

"The disputes in Holland are encreasing, and have a most malignant aspect, and will undoubtedly occasion a rupture between France and England. Letters from London of the 10th instant, fully confirm it. The people of Brabant are also in a state of high contention with the Emperor, who on his return from Cherson, assembled the Governors General and deputies of the provinces, and during his conferences with them his troops were put in motion toward Brabant. The deputies of the States are suspended from their authority by the Emperor, while the inhabitants have abandoned every occupation, and employ themselves wholly in military exercises; even the monks and religious orders have changed the gown for the sword; besides that the hereditary states of Hungary are in arms against the Emperor, therefore we have nothing to apprehend from that quarter, he being fully occupied with his own affairs. The King of Prussia has demanded satisfaction from the States of Holland, for the insult offered to the Princess of Orange his sister, and has assembled an army in the Dutchy of Cleves, which is on the borders of the Netherlands.

"England and France are fitting out their fleet, while the King of France is at war with his parliament, occasioned by a land tax, stamp duty and other alterations in the revenues. The edicts have been published, and the parliament of Paris has refused to enregister them. Repeated remonstrances were made by the King. The parliament protested, and forbid the edict being carried into execution. They expected to be individually exiled, but what is more extraordinary they were banished in a body to Troyes, in Champaign. The Judges lawyers and clerks, with their wives and children, were obliged to fly with them. All this has produced a violent commotion in this country. The other parliaments in the kingdom will, without doubt, experience the same oppression. This has thrown Paris into great consternation."

Another letter of the 24th of August, says, the post of this day has brought a confirmation of the above account from Paris, and also of a greater tumult in that city. The Court of Aids were required to en-register the edicts, and having refused, are banished to Pontise. The Count d'Artois, the King's Brother appeared with the guards and the corps of Gendarmerie, but were defeated and repulsed. The Queen appeared at the opera, with Madame d'Artois, after it begun; and it being usual to begin again on her appearance, the people clamoured and forbid it; she was obliged to retire, and was followed & insulted by the mob to her palace. The people are all confusion, and the Parliament seem determined not to comply with the demand of the King."

PARISIAN TOPICS.

Since the parliament has been banished, it has been advanced by their advocates, that they shewed a desire of tranquillity, when they softened the severity of their protest against the stamp-tax. They confined themselves singly to declare the edict null and of no effect; but did not as is common in such cases, prohibit under pain of death, the carrying it into execution: a constitutional question arrises from hence, on the true and original power of parliament. The Royalists pretend that the intention of registering the King's edicts in parliament, is merely to give them publicity among the people: the parliament say, that they are the true and only guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, and that their principale duty is to protect the subject from all kinds of oppression. Under the first idea it is said, that on the parliament's refusal to publish his majesty's edict, the princes of the blood will go to the courts of aids, &c. and of money, &c. which are jurisdictions independent of parliament, and require the publication of the edict by those courts.

One cause assigned, why the parliament was lately banished, is the following. Preceding the edict of his Majesty for the payment of the stamp act, being on the 14th instant published in the Journal of Paris, the parliament immediately assembled and did not break up till near eight o'clock. Their arret forbid the sale and use of any paper stamps under the King's late edict, through all their jurisdiction.

We take the earliest opportunity of confirming the intelligence we presented to the public lately, France has officially notified her intention of supporting the patriotic party of Holland at every Hazard. Orders are therefore now issued in France, for the immediate assembling of an army of 40000 men, which are to be drafted from the different garrisons, and to meet on the frontiers of French Flanders. Application hath been made to the Bishop of Liege, for leave to march through his territories, and leave has been granted.

In addition to the above we have to announce that France absolutely and positively declared, that their troops should march immediately, if the king of Prussia's troops do not halt in Cleves.

It is stated upon good information, that the Statdtholder has at present a well appointed army of thirty-thousand men, and the best officered of any in Europe.

August 25, On Thursday a Messenger extraordinary arrived at the Secretary of States office, from Sir James Harris at the Hague, whose dispatches contain the following particulars: The night on which the messenger set off, a large body of armed men of the French party were before the gates, and insisted upon entrance into the Hague, on which a council was summoned, (and was sitting when the messenger set off) to determine what was best to be done.

It was generally thought there would be a battle between the people of the Hague and the besiegers, in consequence of which Sir James Harris has sent home all his private papers, nor is it very unlikely but he may follow them, until the disturbances be quieted.

The following is handed to us as a copy of a letter from a dress agent in London, to his employer in the country.

"*Madam,*

"*Per bearer you will receive your* rump, *altered according to desire except the left* hip, *which I could not seperate farther from the other, without putting a piece between, which would have quite altered the shape. I called upon Mr. ---- concerning your teeth, which are not yet compleated, but he bids me assure you, that your present set will do for a considerable time, baring accidents. Your shoulder shall be altered as you desire; and I would have sent you the* Paris blush, *but it is not yet arrived. I shall be proud to receive you commands, and am madam, &c.*

American News.

South-Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, to a merchant in this city Sept. 18.

"*In the present situation of affairs I would not wish you to forward any goods, as an Indian war is now thought inevitable. We can not help being pleased with the thot's of your state being brought into the scrape, as the Creeks have been doing considerable mischief on your frontiers, the inhabitants of which are already preparing for their defence. It is expected the state of Franklin, with two indian nations, viz. the Chickesaws and Chactaws, will join Georgia. I expect to be able in a few days to give you further information.*"

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

The Marquis de la Fayette, we hear, was to have paid a visit to America this season, but has defered it, as it is possible his sword may be again wanted in defence of the rights of mankind, in the cause of the Dutch patriots.

Within these few days two large ships have arrived here, one from Amsterdam the other from Rotterdam, with Dutch redemptioners, & a considerable number of passengers.

A correspondent informs us, that a letter has lately been written to the Stadtholder of Holland, inviting him to come over to America, where there is shortly to be a vacancy. It is to be hoped that, as he is so ill-treated by his own countrymen, he will be induced to accept the invitation.

Another correspondent observes, That although the tide seems to run so high at present in favour of the new constitution, there is no doubt but the people will soon change their minds, when they have had time to examine it with coolness and impartiality.

Among the blessings *of the new proposed government our correspondent enumerates the following.* 1. *The liberty of the press abolished.* 2. *A standing army.* 3. *A Prussian militia.* 4. *No annual Elections.* 5. *Five fold taxes.* 6. *No trial by jury in civil cases.* 7. *General search warrants.* 8 *Excise laws, custom house officers, tide and land-waiters, cellar rats, &c.* 9. *A free importation of negroes for one & twenty years.* 10. *Appeals to the supreme continental court, where the rich may drag the poor from the furthermost part of the continent.* 11. *Elections for Pennsylvania held at Pittsburg, or perhaps Wyoming.* 12. *Poll taxes for our heads, if we choose to wear them.* 13. *And death if we dare to complain.*

A Boston correspondent says, a new era will commence and America will be in existence, but from the moment when the plan of government submitted to the people shall be generally adopted: The distinctions of state councils will be lost in the stronger ties by which the citizens of America will be connected to one another. As yet, every thing looks fair & the voice of opposition is scarcely heard in whispers; may it then perish; and may peace, unanimity and happiness, become perpetual throughout America.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

In CONGRESS, October 3.

Resolved, That the salary of the judges for the western territory, be severally eight hundred dollars per annum, to commence from the time of their beginning to execute the duties of their office.

In CONGRESS, October 5.

Resolved, That the Honorable John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London, be permitted, agreeably to his request, to return to America, any time after the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1788, and that his commission of minister plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses do also then terminate.

Resolved, *That Congress entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States in the execution of the important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence, with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.*

Resolved, That a general treaty be held with the tribes of indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country north-west of the Ohio, and about Lake Erie, as soon after the first of April next as conveniently may be, and at such particular time, as the governor of the western territory shall appoint, for the purpose

of knowing the causes of uneasiness among the said tribes and hearing their complaints; of regulating trade and amicably setling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States.

That the said Governor of the western territory, hold the said treaty agreeably to such instructions as shall be given him for that purpose.

Massachusetts.

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 26.

By a Mr. John Kunnery, now in town, from London-Derry, who came passenger (together with his brother and sister) in the brig Snow, Captain Egleston, which sailed from that place on the 5th day of June last, bound to Baltimore, we are informed, that abut the 17th of July the said brig struck on a sand bank, off the Capes of Virginia, and with her cargo, which consisted of Irish linens, was entirely lost.

There were 200 persons on board (who had quitted their native country for the sake of enjoying American liberty) when the brig struck, and all on board perished, except about 50 who saved themselves in the long boat, and our informant, who was providentially saved by keeping to an oar, he got hold of, which floated with the tide to a rock, on which he stayed two days and two nights without any kind of nourishment, when he was taken up by a pilot boat. He had the affliction to see his dear brother and sister swallowed up by the unrelenting waves, who but a few moments before had full expectation of seeing their brother in Boston, after an absence of 15 years: but alas! how precarious is life! how vain the phantom.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 5.

A late New York News-Paper mentions, that the following easy Remedy against APOPLEXIES and PALSIES, had been found salutary in many cases of the above mentioned Maladies, lately in England. "When any Person is struck with either of those disorders, putting of some Salt in their mouths will bring them to their Senses. It has been tried upon a Man that dropped down in the Street, and seemed quite dead---but in five minutes after the salt was put in his Mouth, he moved his Arm, and was raised up---and by giving him some cordial drink, in Half an Hour after, the man walked home without any assistance."

A Writer in a late Boston News-Paper observes, "that the Proceedings of the late Continental Convention must receive the Approbation of every Man of independent Sentiments; of every Man who calculates not only for the Honour of *Individual States*, and the Happiness and glory of *Independent America*, but for those EMPIRES OF REPUBLICAN FREEDOM, which that NOBLE FABRIC, THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, may usher into existence."

A writer in a late Philadelphia News-Paper, under the Signature of the CENTINNEL, asserts, that "the proposed Plan of Government has none of the essential Requisites of a free Government; that it is neither founded on those balancing, restraining Powers, recommended by Mr. Adams, and attempted in the British Constitution, or possessed of that Responsibility to its Constituents, which, in *his* Opinion, is the only effectual Security for the Liberties and Happiness of the People; but on the contrary, *that it is the most daring Attempt to establish a despotic Aristocracy among Freeman, that the World has ever witnessed*."

The following gentlemen are appointed into office for the year ensuing.

His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq; Governor.

His Honor Joseph Marsh, Esq; Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Samuel Safford, John Strong, Thomas Porter, Thomas Murdock, Jacob Bailey, Timothy Brownson, Peter Olcott, Samuel Fletcher, Ebenezer Walbridge, Jonathan Hunt, Isaac Tickenor, & John Fassett, Esqrs; Counsellors.

JOSEPH FAY, Esq; Secretary.

The Hon. Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, and Nathaniel Niles, Esquires, are appointed Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Gideon Olin, Esq; Speaker of the House.

Micah Townsend, Esq; Sec.

Roswell Hopkins, Esq; Clerk.

RUTLAND, October 24.

Thursday last came on the quarterly exhibition of the Academical School in Rutland, under the direction of Mr. Simeon Lester, Tutor. The performance of the youth in rehersing drammatic plays and compositions, gained the applause and approbation, of a numerous and very respectable audience.

Just PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing Office in BENNINGTON, by the thousand, hundred, groce, dozen, or single,

THE

UNIVERSAL CALENDAR,

AND THE

NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANACK,

For the Year of the Creation, according to sacred writ, 5750.

And of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

1788.

Being BISSEXTILE or Leap YEAR, and the 12th Year of the Independence of VERMONT and the UNITED STATES.

CONTAINING,

(Besides more than usual Astronomical Calculations) a great variety of instructive and entertaining matter.

Among other curious Matters is a surprizing, though well authenticated Account of

The MAJESTIC MERMAID, A SEA MONSTER.

Lately seen on the Coast of BARBARY, by the People on board the AMERICAN Brigantine COLUMBIA, Captain HARDY.

Together with an elegant engraving of the Monster, taken from an original draft made by an ingenious Artist on board the Brigantine.

Calculated for the Latitude of 43 deg. North, and the Longitude of the State of VERMONT.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, Professor of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Physic.

Great allowance made to those who purchase large quantities.

The proprietors of Lemington and Averill, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at the legal meetings of said proprietors, holden in December last, and on the 15th of October instant, there was a tax of three pounds granted on each original right of land, in said townships, for the purpose of defraying the expence of laying out the first and second divisions, clearing roads, and other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, Collector.

Brunswick, October 17, 1787. 1 3

Notice is hereby given to all the proprietors of Guildhall, and to the proprietors of Granby, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of the said township of Guildhall in February last, a tax was granted of ten dollars on each right of land in said town, for laying out the second and third division lots, and other proprietary charges. Also that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of the town of Granby in October last, a tax was granted of three pounds six shillings and seven pence on each right of land in said town, for allotting said town, and other proprietary charges; for which so much of their lands will be sold as will pay the said taxes with legal cost, at the dwelling house of the subscribers on the last Thursday of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. unless previous payment is made to the subscribers.

JOHN RICH, Collector for Guildhall.
BENONI CUTLER, Do. for Granby.

Guildhall, October 12, 1787. 1 3

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Pittsfield and Hancock, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Joseph Durkee, in Stockbridge, in the County of Windsor, by adjournment, on the 25th day of September, 1787, voted to raise a tax of seven dollars on each original proprietors right in said townships, for the purpose of discharging the several accounts allowed by the proprietors for allotting out the second division in Pittsfield, and the first and second in Hancock; which said tax with two others, are committed to me the subsciber to collect as the law directs, (viz.) one of twelve shillings granted upon each right on the nineteenth of December, 1781, for defraying the charges of allotting the first division in Pittsfield; also another of five dollars, voted January 19th, 1784, for the purpose of making roads in said township; surveying and paying proprietors debts &c. This is therefore to notify the proprietors and owners of land in the said Pittsfield and Hancock, that unless they pay the several taxes (aforementioned) to me immediately, their lands will be exposed to sale according to law.

THOMAS HODGEKINS, Collector.

Pittsfield, October 6, 1787.

N. B. The proprietor's meeting of said towns, stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in January next, then to be holden at the dwelling house of George Martin in Pittsfield, at ten o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS HODGKINS, Clerk.

The MEMBERS of the NORTH STAR Lodge, Are hereby advertised, that a Lodge will be holden at the room of Brother Keys, in Manchester, on Thursday the 8th instant, at three o'clock P. M.

TIMOTHY TODD, Sec.

Nov. 1, 1787.

The proprietors of [illegible] in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid their tax of twenty shillings each, granted by the proprietors at their legal meeting, held at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins in said Peacham, on the [illegible] of August 1784, and on the 31st day of May 1785, for defraying the expence of allotting said township, clearing roads, &c. are informed, that, unless they pay the same to me the subscriber before the [illegible] day of December next, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of the said Jonathan Elkins, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, as will pay the Tax and cost.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of forty shillings due on each right.

Eleazer Burt,	Nathaniel Kellogg,
Aaron Cleveland,	James Nevin,
Coleman Cook,	John Peckham,
Samuel Cook,	John Penhallow,
Waitstill Cook,	Ezra Smith,
Stephen Goodman,	Seth Smith,
Moses Graves,	Noah Smith, jun.
Moses Hoobard,	Jonathan Warner,
Hezekiah Hoobard,	Orange Warner,
Oliver Bartlett,	Lemuel Warner,
Nathaniel Farrell,	Noahdiah Warner,
Benjamin Backman	Jacob Warner,
Joseph Burt,	Warum Warner,
Thomas Judd,	Elihu Warner,
John Kellogg,	John White,
Elijah Lyman,	Oliver White,
Phinehas Lyman Esq	Samuel White,
Gideon Lyman, jun.	Oliver Warner,
Gideon Lyman, Esq	Aaron Warner,
James Meacham,	Selah White,
Moses Montague,	Benning Wentworth
Henry Merchant,	Esq; two rights.

ABIEL BLANCHARD, Coll.

Peacham, August 24, 1787.

TAKE NOTICE,

The Vendue for the sale of lands in the town of Walden, for the payment of proprietors tax, stands adjourned to Wednesday the 14th of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then to be holden at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham.

WILLIAM TRESCOTT, Coll.

October 17, 1787.

Stroyed or stolen out of the pasture of Isaac Webster, on the night of the 28th inst. a large bay horse with a small star in his forehead, a black main and tail. Said horse's off hind foot turns in very much, his gambrels both rather large like a spavin. Said horse trots principally, is about twelve years old.

Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the above said Isaac Webster, living in Bennington, or Amos Webster, living in Pittsford, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all charges paid, by me, AMOS WEBSTER.

Bennington, October 31, 1787. 1—3

Whereas the legislature at their session at Rutland, in October, 1786, did grant a tax of one penny upon the acre, on all the land in Wilmington, county of Windham and state of Vermont, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town: These are therefore to notify all proprietors and land-holders in said town of Wilmington, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 26th day of December next, or so much of their land as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the subscriber's dwelling-house in said Wilmington, at ten o'clock forenoon of said day.

MATTHEW LONG, Coll.

Wilmington, July 21, 1787.

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held on the 11th instant, a tax of twelve shillings on each right in said township, was granted by said proprietors, for laying out the second & third division lots, and other incidental charges; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid by the first day of December next, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

PAUL DAVISON, Coll.

Brookfield, September 24, 1787. 3

valuable privileges, you at present enjoy, you will no doubt choose men to represent you in convention who will adopt it; if you think otherwise you will, with your usual firmness, determine accordingly.

You have a right, and we have no doubt you will consider, whether or not you are in a situation to support the expence of such a government as is now offered to you, as well as the expence of your state government. Or whether a legislature consisting of three branches, neither of them chosen annually, and that the senate, the most powerful, the members of which are for six years, are likely to lessen your burthens or encrease your taxes? or whether in case your state government should be annihilated, which will probably be the case, or dwindle into merely a corporation, the continental government will be competent to attend to your local concerns? You can also best determine whether the power of levying and imposing internal taxes, at pleasure, will be of real use to you or not? Or whether a continental collector assisted by a few faithful soldiers, will be more eligible than your present collectors of taxes? You will also in your deliberations on this important business judge, whether the liberty of the press may be considered as a blessing or a curse, in a free government, and whether a declaration for the preservation of it is necessary? or whether in a plan of government any declaration of rights should be perfixed or inserted? You will be able likewise to determine, whether in a free government there ought or ought not to be any provision against a standing army in time of peace? or whether the trial by jury in civil causes is become dangerous and ought to be abolished? and whether the judiciary of the United States is not so constructed as to absorb and destroy the judiciaries of the several states? you will also be able to judge whether such inconveniencies have been experienced between citizen and citizen, of different states, as to render a continental court necessary for that purpose? Or whether there can be any real use in the appellate jurisdiction with respect to fact as well as law?

We shall not dwell longer on the subject; one thing however, it is proper you should be informed of, the convention were not unanimous with respect to men though they were as states, several of those who have signed it did not fully approve of the plan of government, and three of the members viz. Governor Randolph and Col. George Mason of Virginia, and Eldridge Gerry, Esq; of Massachusetts, whose characters are very respectable, had such strong objections as to refuse signing. The confederation no doubt is defective and requires amendment and revision, and had the convention extended their plan to the enabling the United States to regulate commerce, equalize the impost, collect it throughout the United states and have the entire jurisdiction over maritime affairs, leaving the exercise of internal taxation to the seperate states, we apprehend there would have been no objection to the plan of government.

The matter will be before you, and you will be able to judge for yourselves. "Shew that you "seek not yourselves, but the "good of your country, and may "He who alone has dominion "over the passions & understand-"ings of men enlighten and di-"rect you aright, that posterity "may bless God for the Wisdom "of their ancestors."

James M'Calmont, John Gilchrist,
Robert Clark, Abraham Smith,
Jacob Mailey, Robert Whitehill,
Alexander Wright, David Mitchell,
John M'Dowel, John Piper,
John Flenikea, Samuel Dale,
James Allison, William Findley,
Theophilus Philips, James Barr.

September 29, 1787.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Sep. 26.

We learn from good authority, that the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION was unanimously passed on the seventeenth instant, when the honorable Convention of the United States closed their deliberations: We are sorry to add from the same authority, that his Excellency EDMOND RANDOLPH, Esq; our worthy Chief Magistrate, will not return to this city as soon as might be expected, owing to the indisposition of his lady. But however anxious we may be for the pleasure of beholding him among us, we cannot without exultation, reflect on the profitable sacrifice we have made of it this some time past. What Virginian's breast glows not with the expectation of the boon which he is bearing towards us, when he considers that its first shoot sprung from this state; that it has been reared to maturity by men who gave dignity to human nature, that it is the *Tree of Life*, whose fruit will enthrone this western empire high among the nations, and raise the firmest and fairest temple to liberty, that has ever yet dignified this globe. (*But Randolph did not sign.*)

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in Windsor, in August 1785, did grant a tax of two pence per acre on all the lands in Cavendish, county of Windsor and State of Vermont, public rights excepted for building bridges and making and repairing highways in said town: These are therefore to notify all the proprietors and land owners in Cavendish aforesaid, to pay the same to me the subscriber by the 12th day of December next, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Amos Kimball, in said Cavendish, at nine o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and all legal cost.

REUBEN GILBERT, Collector.

Cavendish, Sept. 28, 1717. 1-3

WHEREAS the legislature at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, did grant a tax of one penny upon the acre, on all the lands in Westminster, county of Windham and state of Vermont (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building a bridge over Saxton's river, in said town,

These are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said town of Westminster, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 12th day of December next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax, with legal costs, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of John Norton in said Westminster, at ten o'clock forenoon of said day.

AMOS JONES, Col.

Westminster, August 13, 1787.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

XXXX

Ashur Shephard

At the House of Mr. DAVID FAY,

In BENNINGTON,

Has lately received from

LONDON & AMSTERDAM,

A General ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

Of the FIRST QUALITY.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

As his Drugs are imported immediately from Europe, it must be apparent that his prices by wholesale and retail will be easy to the purchaser.

Reasonable credit will be given to practitioners. Orders for Medicines will be punctually attended to, and simples and compounds may be relied upon to be genuine.

Among other articles are the following Patent Medicines, viz.

HOOPERS Pills,	Francis Elixir,
ANDERSONS do.	James's Powders,
LOCKYERS, do.	Essence of Pepper Mint,
Ballam of honey	BatemansDrops &c. &c. &c.
Turlingtons do. of Life,	From the original warehouses.
British Oil,	
Godfrey's Cordial,	

ALSO,

Red Peruvian Bark,	Ginger,
Best Turkey Rhubarb,	Waters,
Red and White Lead,	Roll & Flowers of Brimstone,
Spanish Brown,	Madder,
Spruce Yellow,	Copperas,
Spanish White,	Allum,
Vermilion,	Oil of Vitriol, &c. &c.
Prussian Blue,	
Litharge of gold	
Snuff,	

ALSO

Quart and Pint Bottles, Velvett Corks, &c.

HASTINGS & BAKER,

Hereby advertise the public, and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have

A full ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Genuine & Unsophisticated,

Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe. Which will be exposed for sale, by Monday of next week, at their Store a small distance north of the meeting-house

In CLARENDON.

THEIR assortment being imported directly from EUROPE up the North River, to New-City, will enable them to sell very low for Cash, or such pay as may best accommodate those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Convenient credit will be granted, Orders cheerfully accepted; recipes attended to with the greatest care and dispatch; compounds prepared from unadulterated simples and with elegance, and constant attendance given.

They have among other articles,

ALUM,	Godfrey's cordial,
Otter,	Turlington's balsam of life,
Red lead,	British oil,
White lead,	Anderson's famous Scots pills
Litharge of gold	Hooper's female do.
Vermilion,	Lockyer's do.
Copperas,	Essence of pepper mint,
Oil of vitriol,	Tilly's drops,
Spirits of Turpentine,	James's fever powders, &c. &c. &c.
Oil of Spike,	
Flowers of sulphur,	
Roll brimstone,	
Ballam of honey	
Batemans drops	

Clarendon, Sept. 24. 7tf

MAYER & TOWNER,

Hereby advertise the public and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have

A full ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Genuine and unsophisticated,

Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe.

Which are now exposed for sale at their Store a little north of the meeting house in Bennington, and likewise at the house of DOCTOR TOWNER, in Williamstown.

THEIR assortment being imported (LIKEWISE) directly from Europe, up the North River to the New-Yorks, will enable them to sell very low, and upon convenient terms to those who may please to favor them with their custom.

Convenient credit will be granted, orders cheerfully accepted, recipes attended to with the greatest care and dispatch. Compounds prepared from unadulterated simples and with elegance, constant attendance given and favours thankfully acknowledged.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.

Among a full ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

They have the following articles, viz.

The best of Peruvian Bark in Powder.

ALUM,	Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Copperas,	British oil,
Red Lead,	Anderson's famous Scotch Pills.
Madder,	Hoopers female do.
Litharge,	James's fever powders,
Vermilion,	Stoughton's elixir,
Oil of vitriol,	Daffy's Cordial, &c. &c.
Sprits of Turpentine,	
Oil of Spike,	
Flowers of sulp	
Roll Brimstone,	
Ballam of honey	
Bateman's drops	

Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of

TOWNER & SHELDON,

Are once more desired to make payment immediately at the said store.

October 8, 1787.

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the town of Concord, that their meeting held by adjournment the second Wednesday of Sept. last, stands adjourned to the third Wednesday in November next, at the house of Jahiel Webb, Esqr. in Rockingham at ten o'clock forenoon.

JONA HOLTON, Pro. Clerk.

October, 10th 1787. 1-3

WHEREAS the Legislature at their Session at Bennington, in February 1787. did grant a tax of one penny per. acre on all the land in the township of Monkton, County of Addison and State of Vermont, public rights excepted. These are therefore to notify to the proprietors and land owners in said town, that so much of their lands as will pay said tax and all legal cost will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Stephen Fuller, in said Monkton, on the 26th day of December next at nine o'clock A. M. unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber.

DANIEL SMITH, Collector.

Monkton Sept. 24. 1787. 1-3

DEEDS for Proprietors Collectors, for Collectors of taxes granted by the General Assembly, common BLANK DEEDS, &c. to be sold at the Printing-Office.

WEBSTER'S

SPELLING-BOOK,

For SALE at said Office,

By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single.

Likewise a number of small books for the use of children.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 24 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 232.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

STATE of VERMONT.

General Orders, given at Newbury, October 13, 1787.

HIS Excellency the Captain General has been pleased to establish the following arrangements and divisions (for the time being) in the 3d & 5th brigades, viz. That the fifth brigade be composed of all the militia in the county of Orange, and that the lines of said county be considered to be the lines of said brigade. That there be a new regiment formed in said brigade as follows, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Wait's River, in Moretown, thence westerly on the line that divides the militia companies in said town, then on the west line of Moretown, to the south west corner thereof, thence on the south lines of Corinth, Washington, Williamstown and Northfield to the west line of the county; thence to the south-west corner of the county; thence easterly on the south line of said county to Connecticut river, thence up said river to the bounds begun at, to be and remain one entire regiment. That the towns of Hartland, Woodstock, Bridgewater & Saltash, in the county of Windsor and in the third brigade, be annexed to the 4th regiment. And further,

His Excellency, from a desire to remove as much as possible all disputes, orders that the respective regiments in this state be dignified as follows, viz. That the regiment now commanded by Col. Samuel Robinson, be called and known by the name of the 1st regiment in the first brigade of the militia of this State.

That the regiment now commanded by Col. Gideon Brown son be known by the name of the second regiment in the first Brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Colonel Charles Kathan, be called and known by the name of the first regiment in the 2d brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Col. John Sergents, be called and known by the name of the 2d regiment in the 2d brigade.

That the regiment commanded by Colonel Josiah Fish, be called and known by the name of the 3d regiment in the 2d brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Colonel Elijah Robinson be called and known by the name of the first regiment in the third brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by ColonelPaul Brigham be called & known by the name of the second regiment in the 3d brigade.

That the Regiment now commanded by Colonel James Brookins, be called and known by the name of the first regiment in the 4th brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Col. John Spafford, be called and known by the name of the 2d regiment in the 4th brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Col. Benjamin Cooley be called and known by the name of the 3d regiment in the 4th brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Col. Thomas Johnson be called and known by the name of the first regiment in the 5th Brigade.

That the regiment heretofore called and known by the name of the 13th regiment in this state, be now called and known by the name of the 2d regiment in the fifth brigade.

That the new regiment in the 5th brigade be called and known by the name of the third regiment in said Brigade.

That the regiment now commanded by Col. Samuel Benton, be called and known by the name of the 1st regiment in the 6th brigade. And that the regiment now commanded by Colonel Jonathan Spafford, be called and known by the name of the 2d regiment in the 6th Brigade.

And all officers and soldiers are hereby strictly required and commanded to conform, observe and do duty agreeable to the aforesaid orders and arrangements.

Extract from General Orders,

JOSEPH FAY, *Adjt. Gen.*

STATE of VERMONT.

General Orders given at Newbury, October 22, 1787.

WHEREAS a general Court Martial, was held at Shaftsbury, on the fourth day of July last, and afterwards by adjournment at Bennington, on the 27th of August last, for the trial of Captain Thomas Barney, Captain Jonathan Aiken, and Adjutant Thadeus Munson, who stood charged before said court by Col. Gideon Brownson, of being guilty of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and ungentlemanlike conduct, of which several charges the court declared them not guilty.

Which sentence and determination his Excellency the commander in Chief has been pleased to approve, and orders the same to be published in General Orders.

Therefore each of the aforesaid officers are ordered to return to their duty.

Extract from General Orders.

JOSEPH FAY, Adjt. Gen.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

According to advertisement, a great concourse of people attended at the State house on Saturday evening, to fix upon a ticket of the representatives for the ensuing General Assembly.

Mr. Nixon was chosen Chairman and Mr. Tench Cox secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Jackson having spoken, Mr. Gurney reported from a committee that had been previously appointed, the following names, which were separately offered to the consideration of the citizens present and approved of, viz.

William Will, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

On motion of Mr. Donaldson, the citizens of the respective wards were requested to meet on Monday evening, to appoint proper persons for making out and circulating a sufficient number of tickets in favour of the above persons.

Mr. Wilson then rose, delivered a long and eloquent speech upon the principles of the Federal Constitution proposed by the late Convention. The outlines of this speech we shall endeavour to lay before the public, as tending to reflect great light upon the interesting subject now in general discussion.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the late Convention, it is perhaps my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen whose characters and judgments I sincerely respect, and who have urged that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition: but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impression of four months constant attention to the subject, has not been so easily effaced, as to leave me without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into a refutation of the charges that are alledged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions, & the constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their seperate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore upon every question, respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and compleat. But in delegating federal powers another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional authority is to be collected not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of union. Hence it is evident that in the former case every thing which is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights, a defect in the proposed constitution: For it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a federal body of our own creation, that we should enjoy those privileges of which we are not divested either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition: what controul can proceed from the federal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary productions, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of federal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution as there legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the president, senate, and House of Representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested, will and ought to be parties, and there is no reason to suspect, that so popular a privilege, will in that case be neglected. In truth then the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject, nay that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection which has been fabricated against the new constitution is expressed in this ingenious form, "the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused my fellow citizens, if upon this point I take advantage of my professional experience, to detect the futility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then that the business of the federal convention was not local but general—not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of thirteen independent sovereignties. When therefore this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to trial by jury differed in the different states, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the states idle and useless; and it could not with any propriety be said, that "the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any federal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases, that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions, for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the line of discrimination to be drawn? The convention found the task too difficult for them, & they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court, are to be regulated by the Congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the opposition of government is effectually barred, by declaring that in all criminal cases, the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in time of peace. This has always been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season of the most profound tranquility.

Nor is it a novelty with us, for under the present articles of confederation, Congress certainly possess this reprobated power, and the exercise of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must

declare war before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary dispatch & secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation and the enemy will be informed of your intention not only before you are equipt for an attack, but before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a military force under the controul and with the restrictions which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the federal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative and the other executive. In its legislative capacity it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the house of representatives, and in its executive character it can accomplish no object without the concurrence of the president, Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess that in the organization of this body, a compromise between contending interests is discernible; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applause, than to excite jealousy & reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system, formed from such heterogenious materials.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the federal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Those who have employed the term corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlence indeed it is generally applied to state associations for the ease and conveniency of a few individuals; but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the goverment of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the states, and even this projected system, is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alledged that it was designed to annihilate the state governments? For, I will undertake to prove that upon their existence depends the existence of the federal plan. For this purpose permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the president, senate, and house of representatives are proposed to be appointed. The president is to be chosen by electors nominated in such manner as the legislature of each state may direct; so that, if there is no legislature there will be no electors, & consequently the office of president cannot be supplied The senate is to be composed of two senators from each state chosen by the legislature; and therefore if there is no legislature there can be no senate. The house of representatives is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature; unless therefore, there is a state legislature, that qualification cannot be ascertained, and the popular branch of the federal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view then it is evidently absurd to suppose, that the annihilation of the seperate governments will result from their union; or that having that intention, the authors of the new system would have bound their connection with such indissoluble ties.

Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous; for you will perceive, without prejudice to the power of the legislature in the election of senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the house of representatives, whereas by the present confederation, it is the legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the federal government; but when we consider it as the duty of that body to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the states for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought in justice and in policy to possess every means requisite for the faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils? I will venture to predict that the great revenue of the United States must and always will be raised by impost, for, being at once less obnoxious and more productive, the interest of the government will be best promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still however the objects of direct taxation should be within reach of all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting a revenue from this resource, than in the form of an impost, which, by universal assent, is left to the authority of the federal government. In either case, the force of civil institutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been assiduously disseminated, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from thus enabling the government to revive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The state of Pennsylvania particularly, which has encumbered itself with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for, as it was the imbecility of the present confederation which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire when a competent and energetic federal system shall be substituted. The state will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, my fellow citizens, it is neither extraordinary nor unexpected, that the constitution offered to your consideration should meet with opposition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflection, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful, and respectable body to counteract and destroy that excellent work produced by the late convention. All the officers of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transferred from the individual to the aggragate sovereignty of the states, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person therefore, who either enjoys, or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation; not, in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess indeed that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are some parts of it, which if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But, when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likewise to every state) has an equal pretention to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud & unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause that was reiterated at the conclusion, evinced the general sense of its excellence, & the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present calamitous situation and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of federal government.--- The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts & sciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The Docter concluded with an emphatic declaration that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow-citizens would be, to accept and support the offered constitution."

Mr, Guernsey moved, that a committee be appointed to write and publish answers, under the authority of their names, to the anonymous pieces which have appeared against the federal constitution. But Mr. Donaldson observing, that it would be improper to expose any particular gentleman to a personal attack, Col. Guernsey's motion was withdrawn.

The thanks of the meeting being presented to the chairman, the business of the evening was closed.

American News.

South-Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 20.

On Tuesday morning a DUEL was fought here between Captain Holmes and Mr. Gabriel Wall, who each discharged a pistol, without effect, but being urged to try a second chance by a spectator, they again fired, when Mr. Wall unfortunately received a mortal wound in his forehead, and expired in a few minutes.---- The Jury of inquest brought in their verdict manslaughter.--- And we are informed Capt. Holmes has given bail to appear at the next sessions.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, October 19.

Letters from the Island of Dominica advise, that almost every building in that Colony had been laid in ruins, by the hurricanes in August last, and that every droger and small craft were intirely lost; that 12 ships and brigs in the harbour of Roseau were also destroyed; that two thirds of the coffee crops were ruined, and the sugar canes very much damaged. The same letters mention, that great damages had been sustained among the plantations and shipping at Martinico and Guadaloupe.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

THE present is universally acknowledged to be a most momentous era, as likely to decide the fate of a world for future ages. This consideration renders it the duty of every individual to submit to the consideration of his fellow citizens whatever he may deem calculated to elucidate the grand subject in general discussion.

The opposition to the new constitution is said to be made by interested men. This assertion is true only in part. It is probable, indeed, the most violent, the most active, and the most voluminous writers against the proposed system are generally influenced by sinister and personal considerations. But there are many per-

ons, whose apprehensions have been excited by the Centinels, the Old Whigs, the democratic Federalists, and the Catos, and whose opposition is patriotic and disinterested, as they are fearful for the liberty of posterity, and anxious to prevent future incroachments of Congress. To satisfy the minds of those people, I venture, but with great diffidence, to propose a plan, which may remove great part of the present opposition.

Let a meeting of the citizens be called, and a proper committee appointed to frame a bill of rights, for securing the liberty of the press, and all other righths which the states hold sacred. Let this bill of rights be transmitted to the several state conventions, to be taken into consideration with the new constitution. Little doubt need be entertained but that it would be universally agreed to.

HUDSON, November 1.

On Tuesday last Mr. Hamilton Bishop, of this city, cordwainer, put a period to his existence by stabbing himself with his knife, the coroner's inquest being summoned sat upon the body, and, after hearing the evidences, &c. brought in their verdict "Lunacy." Mr. Bishop has for some time past been uneasy in his mind, at interva s, but has always been attentive to his business, till the morning he committed the horrid deed, when he appeared to be careless and inattentive.

There is an act of the General Assembly of Scotland (says a London paper) forbidding the Clergy to wear wigs. The reason assigned was, that those people of whose hair the wigs were made might now be in hell.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 5.

The following gentlemen were appointed, at the late election holden at Newbury, in this State, Agents to the Congress of the United States, viz. The hon. Ira Allen, Isaac Tichenor, and Noah Smith, Esquires.

The term of enlistment of the Continental troops now stationed on the frontiers of the United States being nearly expired, Congress on the third ult. resolved, That the interest of the United States require that a corps of seven hundred men shall be stationed on the frontiers to protect the settlers, &c. and that as many of the old corps as possible, should be reenlisted for the term of three years unless sooner discharged.

The proportion of the states is to be,

Connecticut, one hundred and 65,
New-York, one hundred and 65,
New-Jersey, one hundred and 10.
Pennsylvania, one hundred & 60

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

As the great first Cause of all things is to be considered our creator, constant preserver and bountiful benefactor, the author of all our blessings both domestic, civil and social; from whose bounty we are fed, and vesture are cloathed, & as the benevolent author and former of the glorious plan of redemption which is the source of all our joys, and hopes, and pregnant with every blessing pertaining to eternal life, through Jesus, Christ our Lord: As these considerations teach us all the duty and fitness of ascribing praise to our God, and unitedly invite us with one heart to this agreeable and joyful service,

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, and in concurrence with the General Assembly, to set apart a day for Public Thanksgiving; and do therefore set apart and appoint Thursday the twenty ninth day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving through this state; and do earnestly recommend it to ministers and people of every denomination, to meet on said day for public worship, and unitedly ascribe sincere and hearty praise to God, through Christ, for the innumerable streams of his goodness which we have experienced---That he hath granted us the enjoyment of health through our borders---blessed us with a rich and plentiful harvest, and ordered the seasons in mercy, and gladened our hearts with every temporal favour. That he hath caused insurrections to cease, continued peace & tranquility, and a righteous administration of government, and hath especially preserved to us the glad tidings of salvation, blessing us with the light & invitations of the gospel of peace, and for every gracious interposition in favour of the kingdom of his son. And furthermore, let the prayers of all unitedly meet, thro' Christ, that God (for the ensuing year) would preserve us from every desolating judgment, & surround us with the effusions of his benevolence, in blessings both civil, temporal, domestic and social, & crown the year with his goodness. That he would establish government upon a firm and equitable basis, causing a righteous and impartial administration of it; that vice may be discountenanced and virtue promoted; that he would defend us against every domestic and foreign enemy, and give us favour with the United States of America, and the nations of the world, that we may live in quietness, peace and safety; That he would smile propitious on every part of our land, and incline our States to conduct in every respect with real dignity and true greatness, that they may enjoy the friendship and esteem of other States, Kindoms and Empires of the earth,---That he would pour out his holy spirit upon all, spread a preached gospel; extend and multiply his church with real saints, and carry on his work where it is now begun, with an increasing enlargement; and cause the blessed æra soon to commence, when the peaceable & joyful kingdom of Christ our Lord, shall fill the earth, and God be served, praised and exalted through the world by every rational creature, to the everlasting praise and glory of his grace.

All servile labour is forbidden on said day,

Given under my hand in the Council Chamber at Newbury, this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven; and in the eleventh year of our independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Gov.

By his Excellency's command,

JOSEPH FAY, *Sec.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

To the LADIES.

AT this alarming crisis, our dear bought country loudly calls for the aid of all her real friends, and invokes the assistance of their hands, their heads, and their hearts, to extricate her from the embarrassments under which she labours. The tender feelings of every true patriot receive a wound on reflecting how few there are who cheerfully espouse their country's cause, and boldly dare to hazard every thing to promote its welfare. But if the male sex are lost to a sense of reason, and still refuse to succour their sinking country; on you, I call, ye fair daughters of America: let your example fire them with patriotic zeal, exert your influence over them (the greatest in the world to excite them to their duty; lead the way in plans to industry and œconomy; despise as frippery the gewgaws of foreign importation; adorn yourselves in the products of your own country; your native charms need not the embellishment of costly dress to captivate or hold in subjugation the man whose conquest ought with you to be an object; let virtue in its native simplicity and propriety achieve what all the studied arts of refinement cannot reach; and may yours be the honor of rescuing your bleeding country from the horrid extreme of anarchy and despotism, and of establishing it, on the sure basis of industry, integrity and œconomy, that sure ground of national security.

Then will you behold those halcyon days, the thoughts of which now animate every true patriot.

THE proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison, at a legal meeting have voted to raise fifteen shillings on a right to defrey back arrearages, and clear roads, and to give a committee two dollars a lot for laying out a second and third division in said town.

These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the sums respectively due on their rights, immediately, to prevent their land being sold.

RICHARD BARNUM, Coll.

Monkton, September 12, 1787.

4 6

THE proprietors of Cambridge in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds twelve shillings on each proprietors right, granted by said proprietors at their adjourned meeting holden at the house of Stephen Kingsley in said Cambridge, on the 5th day of September, 1786, For the purpose of compleating the second division lots, making roads in and through said town, &c, are hereby notified, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 24th day of December next, so much of each of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Amos Fasset, Esq; in Cambridge on said day at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax with legal costs.

The names of the [illegible] follows, with the sum of [illegible] twelve shillings due from each.

Jonathan Fasset,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathaniel Brush,	Uriah Seymour, jun.
Tho's Chittenden,	Sylvanus Seymour,
Noah Chittenden,	David Fasset,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Nathaniel Wood,
Elisha Field,	John Kelchenbacar,
Amos Fasset,	Thomas Porter,
Benjamin Fasset,	Thomas Murdock,
Jones Fay,	Frederic Hopkins,
Ira Allen,	Solomon Safford.

DAVID POWARS, Coll.

Cambridge Sept. 8, 1787.

To be Sold,

And Possession given immediately, a three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wesford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Rockingham, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by

NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, Nov. 12, 1787.

MAYER & TOWNER,

Hereby advertise the public and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have

A full ASSORTMENT of DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Genuine and unsophisticated,

Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe.

Which are now exposed for sale at their Store a little north of the meeting house in Bennington, and likewise at the house of DOCTOR TOWNER, in Williamstown.

Among a full ASSORTMENT of DRUGS & MEDICINES,

They have the following, articles, viz.

The best of Peruvian Bark in Powder.

ALUM,	Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Copperas,	British oil,
Red Lead,	Anderson's famous Scotch Pills.
Madder,	Hoopers female do.
Litharge,	James's fever powders,
Vermilion,	Stoughton's elixir,
Oil of vitriol,	Daffy's Cordial,
Sprits of Turpentine,	&c. &c.
Oil of Spike,	
Flowers of sulp	
Roll Brimstone,	
Ballam of honey	
Bateman's drops	

Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of

TOWNER & SHELDON,

Are once more desired to make payment immediately at the said store.

October 8, 1787.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX-SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.

JUST PUBLISHED;
And to be sold at the Printing Office in BENNINGTON, by the thousand, hundred, groce, dozen, or single,

THE
UNIVERSAL CALENDAR,
AND THE
NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANACK,

For the Year of the Creation, according to sacred writ, 5750.
And of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

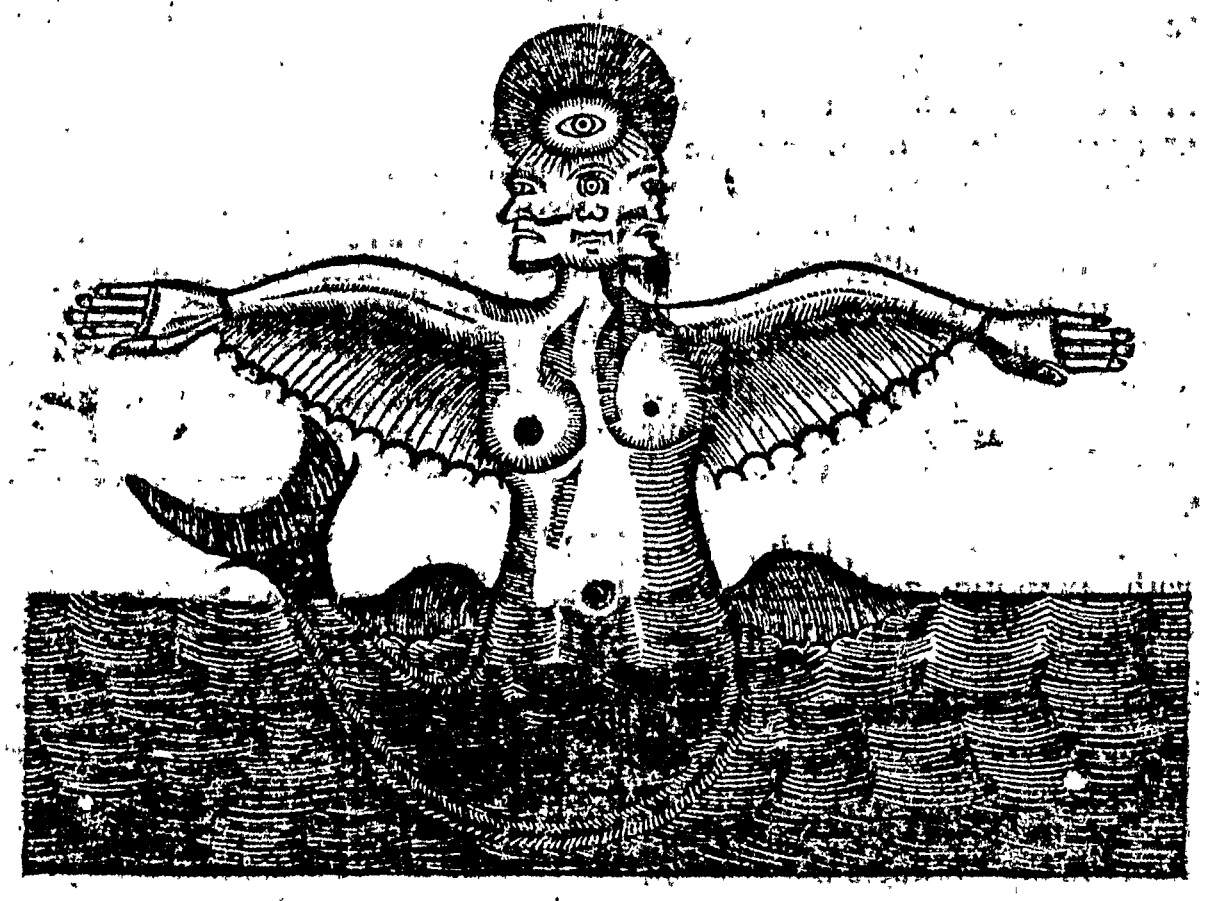
1788.

Being BISSEXTILE or Leap YEAR and the 12th Year of the Independence of VERMONT and the UNITED STATES.

CONTAINING,
(Besides more than usual Astronomical Calculations) a great variety of instructive and entertaining matter.

Among other curious Matters is a surprizing, though well authenticated Account of
The MAJESTIC MERMAID,
A SEA MONSTER.
Lately seen on the Coast of BARBARY, by the People on board the AMERICAN Brigantine COLUMBIA, Captain HARDY.

Together with an elegant engraving of the Monster, taken from an original draft made by an ingenious Artist on board the Brigantine.



Calculated for the Latitude of 43 deg. North, and the Longitude of the State of VERMONT.

Natural Philosophy and Physic.

Great allowance made to those who purchase large quantities.

By SAMUEL STEARNS,
Professor of the Mathematics,

The proprietors of Lemington and Averill, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at the legal meetings of said proprietors, holden in December last, and on the 15th of October instant, there was a tax of three pounds granted on each original right of land in said townships, for the purpose of defraying the expence of laying out the first and second divisions, clearing roads, and other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, Collector,
Brunswick, October 17, 1787.
1 3

Notice is hereby given to all the proprietors of Guildhall, and to the proprietors of Granby, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of the said township of Guildhall in February last, a tax was granted of ten dollars on each right of land in said town, for laying out the second and third division lots, and other proprietary charges. Also that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of the town of Granby in October last, a tax was granted of three pounds six shillings and seven pence on each right of land in said town, for allotting said town, and other proprietary charges; for which so much of their lands will be sold as will pay the said taxes with legal cost, at the dwelling house of the subscribers on the last Thursday of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. unless previous payment is made to the subscribers.

JOHN RICH, Collector for Guildhall,
BENONI CUTLER, Do. for Granby.
Guildhall, October 12, 1787.
1 3

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the townships of Pittsfield and Hancock, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Joseph Durkee, in Stockbridge, in the County of Windsor, by adjournment, on the 25th day of September, 1787. voted to raise a tax of seven dollars on each original proprietors right in said townships, for the purpose of discharging the several accounts allowed by the proprietors for allotting out the second division in Pittsfield, and the first and second in Hancock; which said tax with two others, are committed to me the subscriber to collect as the law directs, (viz) one of twelve shillings granted upon each right on the nineteenth of December, 1781. for defraying the charges of allotting the first division in Pittsfield: also another of five dollars, voted January 19th, 1784. for the purpose of making roads in said township; surveying and paying proprietors debts &c. This is therefore to notify the proprietors and owners of land in the said Pittsfield and Hancock, that unless they pay the several taxes (aforementioned) to me immediately, their lands will be exposed to sale according to law.

THOMAS HODGEKINS, Collector.
Pittsfield, October 6, 1787.

N. B. The proprietor's meeting of said towns, stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in January next, then to be holden at the dwelling house of George Martin in Pittsfield, at ten o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS HODGKINS, Clerk.

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held on the 11th instant, a tax of twelve shillings on each right in said township, was granted by said proprietors, for laying out the second & third division lots, and other incidental charges; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid by the first day of December next, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

PAUL DAVISON, Coll,

Stroyed or stolen out of the pasture of Isaac Webster, on the night of the 28th inst. a large bay horse with a small star in his forehead, a black main and tail. Said horse's off hind foot turns in very much, his gambrels both rather large like a spavin. Said horse trots principally, is about twelve years old.

Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the above said Isaac Webster, living in Bennington, or Amos Webster, living, in Pittsford, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all charges paid, by me, AMOS WEBSTER.
Bennington, October 31, 1787. 1---3

The proprietors of Peacham in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid their tax of twenty shillings each, granted by the proprietors at their legal meetings, held at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins in said Peacham, on the 20th of August 1783, and on the 31st day of May 1785, to defrey the expence of alloting said township, clearing roads, &c. are informed, that unless they pay the same to me the subscriber before the 12th day of December next, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of the said Jonathan Elkins, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, as will pay the Tax and cost.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of forty shillings due on each right.

Eleazer Burt,	Nathaniel Kellogg,
Aaron Cleveland,	James Nevin
Coleman Cook,	John Peckham,
Samuel Cook,	John Penhallow,
Waitstill Cook,	Enos Smith,
Stephen Goodman,	Seth Smith,
Moses Graves,	Noah Smith, jun.
Moses Howbord,	Jonathan Warner,
Hezekiah Howbord,	Orange Warner,
Oliver Bartlett,	Lemuel Warner,
Nathaniel Barrell,	Noahdiah Warner,
Benjamin Buckman	Jacob Warner,
Joseph Burt.	Warum Warner,
Thomas Judd,	Enihu Warner,
John Kellogg,	John White,
Elijah Lyman,	Oliver White,
Phinehas Lyman Esq	Samuel White,
Gideon Lyman, jun.	Oliver Warner,
Gideon Lyman, Esq	Aaron Warner,
James Meecham,	Selah White,
Moses Montague,	Benning Wentworth
Henry Merchant,	Esq; two rights.

ABIEL BLANCHARD, Coll.
Peacham, August 24, 1787.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in Windsor, in August 1785, did grant a tax of two pence per acre o all the lands in Cavendish, county of Windsor and State of Vermont, public rights excepted for building bridges and making and repairing highways in said town: These are therefore to notify all the proprietors and land owners in Cavendish aforesaid, to pay the same to me the subscriber by the 12th day of December next, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Amos Kimball, in said Cavendish, at nine o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and all legal cost.

REUBEN GILBERT, Collector.
Cavendish, Sept. 28, 1717. 1-3

WHEREAS the Legislature at their Session at Bennington, in February 1787. did grant a tax of one penny per. acre on all the land in the township of Monkton, County of Addison and State of Vermont, public rights excepted. These are therefore to notify to the proprietors and land owners in said town, that so much of their lands as will pay said tax and all legal cost will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Stephen Fuller, in said Monkton, on the 26th day of December next at nine o'clock A. M. unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber.

DANIEL SMITH, Collector.
Monkton Sept, 24, 1787. 1-3

DEEDS for Proprietors Collectors, for Collectors of taxes granted by the General Assembly, common BLANK DEEDS, &c. to be sold at the Printing-Office.

WEBSTER'S
SPELLING-BOOK,
For SALE at said Office,

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

AshurShephard

At the House of Mr. DAVID FAY,
In BENNINGTON,
Has lately received from
LONDON & AMSTERDAM,
A General ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES;
Of the FIRST QUALITY,
Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

As his Drugs are imported immediately from Europe, it must be apparent that his prices by wholesale and retail will be easy to the purchaser.

Reasonable credit will be given to practitioners. Orders for Medicines will be punctually attended to, and simples and compounds may be relied upon to be genuine.

Among other articles are the following Patent Medicines, viz.

HOOPERS Pills,	Francis Elixir,
ANDERSONS do.	James's Powders,
LOCKYERS, do.	Essence of Pepper Mint,
Ballam of honey	Batemans Drops
Turlingtons do. of Life,	&c. &c. &c.
British Oil,	From the original warehouses,
Godfrey's Cordial,	

ALSO,

Red Peruvian Bark,	Ginger,
Best Turkey Rhubarb,	Wafers,
Red and White Lead,	Roll & Flowers of Brimstone,
Spanish Brown,	Madder,
Spruce Yellow,	Copperas,
Spanish White,	Allum,
Vermilion,	Oil of Vitriol, &c. &c.
Prussian Blue,	ALSO
Litharge of gold	Quart and Pin Bottles, Velvett Corks, &c.
Snuff,	

HASTINGS & BAKER,
Hereby advertise the public, and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have
A full ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Genuine & Unsophisticated,
Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe. Which will be exposed for sale, by Monday of next week, at their Store a small distance north of the meeting-house
In CLARENDON.

THEIR assortment being imported directly from EUROPE up the North River, to New-City, will enable them to sell very low for Cash, or such pay as may best accommodate those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Convenient credit will be granted, Orders cheerfully accepted; recipes attended to with the greatest care and dispatch; compounds prepared from unadulterated simples and with elegance, and constant attendance given.

They have among other articles,

ALUM,	Godfrey's cordial,
Otter,	Turlington's balsam of life,
Red lead,	British oil,
White lead,	Anderson's famous Scots pills
Litharge of gold	Hooper's female, do.
Vermilion,	Lockyer's do.
Copperas,	Essence of pepper mint,
Oil of vitriol,	Tilly's drops,
Spirits of Turpentine,	James's fever powders, &c. &c. &c.
Oil of Spike,	
Flowers of sulphur,	
Roll brimstone,	
Ballam of honey	
Batemans drops	

Clarenden, Sept. 24, 78

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 28 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 233.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 12, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT having been long the universal wish of the inhabitants of this State to be furnished with a Geographical and Topographical account of Vermont, I have at much pains and cost, collected many materials for that purpose: But in order to be more accurate, and give a circumstantial account, to the public, I am induced to apply to every person of ingenuity and leisure for their assistance, to reduce the matter to greater certainty, in order to obtain as accurate answers as possible to the several questions annexed Those gentlemen who incline to favor the undertaking will please to forward their favors by the first day of January, 1788, or as soon after as possible.

I have attached certain characters, to describe various things, which, in making a plan of the different towns, may be introduced, and facilitate a description.

With due deference and respect,
I am, the Public's very humble servant,
WILLIAM BLODGET.

M *House of public worship.* C *Court House.* H *House of note.* ^ *Mountains or remarkable hills.* O *Grist Mill.* ⊖ *Saw Mill.* F *Falls of water.* ⌐ *Bridges.* ∩ *Caverns.* S *Springs.* *S *Remarkable springs.* ▣ *Forts.* : : : : *Public Roads.* . . . . . *Bye Roads.*

HEADS of ENQUIRY FOR FORMING A GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Questions addressed to the Inhabitants of the several towns in the State of Vermont.

QUESTION I.

WHAT are the boundary lines of your town, and original proprietors names?

Are any parts of the town contested, and by whom?

What number of acres is supposed to be contained in each Right?

How many divisions have been made and the quantity of each?

What title do you claim under, and what proportion of improved lands, and how long hath the town been settled? What price does improved land sell for, or what do they estimate the rights to be worth in general?

The date of your charter and page of record?

QUESTION II.

What is the nature of the soil, and to what produce does it mostly incline? What is the quality of the timber, and do you export any, how much, and where to?

QUESTION III.

What are the number of houses of public worship, and their denomination, the number of men, women and children? How many families?

QUESTION IV.

What is the course of the mountains, or remarkable hills through the town? What lakes, and brooks, what are their names, and sources, and into what principal rivers do they empty themselves? What fish do they produce?

QUESTION V.

Are there any falls of water, or eligible places for mills? What is the depth of the falls & their advantages? What water communications are there to any navigable lakes or rivers? and for boats or vessels of what tonage?

QUESTION VI.

How many mills have you and of what denomination are they? On what streams or rivers do they stand?

QUESTION VII.

What mines, minerals or quaries of stone have you, and have any efforts been made to ascertain their quantity and quality? What exotic or natural plants or roots have you, and what are their known or reputed qualities?

QUESTION VIII.

Are there any cascades, caverns, curious springs, or curiosities of any kind, and what are their natural history?

QUESTION IX.

What trade hath your town with any other towns in this state, with Canada, or any of the United States? What are the articles usually imported and exported, and how do you judge the ballance of trade?

QUESTION X.

What forts or places of defence have you, and what is their strength and condition?

QUESTION XI.

What number of men have you enrolled in the Militia agreable to the late act of Assembly, of October 1786?

QUESTION XII.

What civil and military officers have you, in actual appointment, and what are their names and office?

QUESTION XIII.

Are the inhabitants increased or decreased within this year past, viz. since the first of January 1787.

QUESTION XIV.

How great has been the increase or decrease of the number of inhabitants of your town for the year past, and what have been the causes of such increase or decrease?

THE ACADEMY erected, some years since, in the town of Bennington, by the generous donations of a number of friends to literature, and which, for a long time has not received the attention due to an institution founded on so liberal a plan, and designed for such extensive usefulness; we are happy to inform the public is now placed on a respectable footing.

The following gentlemen from a desire of promoting the arts and sciences, have freely granted to the board of trustees the several sums annexed to their names.

Hon. Moses Robinson, Esq;	£ 65
Noah Smith, Esq;	60
Col. Joseph Fay,	50
Col. Samuel Robinson,	40
Capt. Elijah Dewey,	40
David Robinson, Esq;	40
Hon. Samuel Safford, Esq;	35
Rev. Job Swift,	35
Hon. Nathaniel Brush, Esq;	35
Hon. Isaac Tichenor, Esq;	30
Simeon Hatheway, Esq;	30
Major Jonathan Robinson,	30
Capt. Daniel Harmon,	30
Mr. Leonard Robinson,	30
Mr. Eldad Dewey,	30
Hon. Ebenezer Walbridge, Esq;	25
Capt. Joseph Wickwire,	25
Capt. Joseph Farnsworth,	25
Lt. Benjamin Fassett,	25
Lt. Moses Robinson,	25
Mr. Simeon Hatheway,	25
Mr. Timothy Follet,	25
Mr. Aaron Hubbel,	25
Mr. William Griswold,	25
Mr. Simeon Harmon,	20
Capt. Hezekiah Armstrong,	15
Capt. Jacob Safford,	15
Capt. Cornelius Villee,	15
Mr. Anthony Haswell,	15
Mr. David Russell,	15
Mr. William Mather,	15
Mr. Stephen Hopkins,	15
Mr. Silas Robinson,	15
Capt Elijah Boardman,	10
Mr. Timothy Abbot,	10
Mr. Sim. Harmon, jun.	10
Mr. Ezekiel Harmon,	10

Which are to remain as a perpetual fund, the interest only to be applied to the use of the academy. By the friendly assistance of these worthy gentlemen, the trustees have been encouraged, and in some measure enabled to prosecute the original design of the first promoters of this institution; which was to advance literature, and promote refinement in this northern world, on the most liberal plan. For this purpose the academy was erected in the year 1782, & committed to the charge of a board of trustees, to the number of twelve, who have since received a charter of incorporation, investing them with such powers as are requisite to carry the original design into execution. The trustees in order to satisfy the expectations of the public, have gone to the extent of their abilities, in endeavoring to establish this institution as a perpetually free seminary. Notwithstanding they have it to lament, that their funds are in some measure inadequate: On this account they are under the necessity of soliciting the aid of all friends to science, that they lend an assisting hand in promoting so laudable a design.

The Academy is now open for the admission of young gentlemen who wish to be instructed in the several branches of literature usually taught in the several academies in America.

Mr. Amos Marsh, a gentleman of approved abilities, has the immediate charge of the school as preceptor. Twenty shillings will be exacted from each person at the time of entrance. Nothing more will be exacted for tuition, let the continuance be for any period of time whatever. We can therefore recommend this institution to the public, as one, in which all parents and guardians, who wish to educate their children, will find their wishes and expectations answered with the smallest expence.

The greatest attention will be paid to the morals of young gentlemen, and while their tender minds are led forward in the paths of science, we trust that external accomplishments will not wholly be neglected.

We have found it necessary for the benefit and conveniency of the school, to fix the times for admitting scholars, which are as follow. From the first Tuesday in September until the first Tuesday in October. From the second Tuesday in January until the last Tuesday of the same month. from the last Tuesday in April until the last Tuesday in May. The stated examinations and public exhibitions, are, on the first Tuesday in September, second Tuesday in January, and on the last Tuesday in April. The vacations are two weeks in the fall and two weeks in the spring, beginning on the first Tuesday in September and on the last Tuesday in April.

By Order of the Trustees,
ISAAC TICHENOR, Secretary.

* The public will take notice that the proceedings of the Trustees will be pub-

lished yearly, together with the donations hereafter made to the academy. Likewise the names of the voluntary association will shortly be published, with an account of the expenditure of their monies.

Bennington, Nov. 14, 1787.

Late European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, August 26.

Mr. Penn, who arrived in the last ships from America, is said to be charged with some proposals from the United States toward the further establishment of the commercial interest of both countries; and indeed when we consider the arrival of so great a proprietor as Mr. Penn, at a time when a grand convention is sitting in his own country, in order to establish a permanent legislation there, it is presumable that the purport of his embassy must be something very important.

August 28. Private letters received yesterday upon 'Change from Amsterdam, mention several persons of property having been lately confined there, on a suspicion of having furnished the Stadtholder with money, and carrying on a prohibited correspondence.

Private letters from Brussels inform us, that every thing was in motion in Brabant and Flanders, and that the inhabitants & monks were employed in the exercise of arms; that the peasants ran in throngs to change their spades for muskets, and sithes for swords, by which it follows of course, that no one occupies himself, either in commerce or trade of any kind. They have got already at Brussels six hundred horse and three hundred foot, armed and in uniforms.

American News.

Georgia

AUGUSTA, Sept. 22.

Tuesday last was the day on which the attendance of the general assembly of this state was required by his honor the Governor's proclamation. Yesterday some members met, and recommended to the honorable the executive council, to proclaim the state to be in alarm: also to send for absent members.

Extract of a letter from General Cock, at Mulberry Grove, State of Franklin, to Major Elholm, of Augusta, dated August 28.

"Col. Typton, the other day appeared with a party of about 50 men, of such as he could raise, under pretence of redressing a quarrel that had arisen between our sheriff and the sheriff of North-Carolina, though their principal view was to put themselves in possession of our records. This conduct produced a most rapid report, that they had made a prisoner of his Excellency in order to carry him to North-Carolina, which caused 200 volunteers to repair immediately to the house of Col. Typton before they became sensible of the mistake; & it was only through the influence of his excellency that the opposite party did not fall a sacrifice to our Franks. During this time a body of about 1500 veterans embodied themselves in order to rescue their Governor (as they tho't) out of the hands of the North-Carolinians, and bring him back to the mountains, an instance that proves our citizens to have too noble a spirit to yield to slavery, or to relish a national insult."

SAVANNAH, October 4.

Copy of a letter from General Clarke, to his honor the Governor.

Long Creek, September 24.

SIR,

Your favour of the 19th inst. I have received, and am informed that the arms and ammunition you mentioned, have arrived at Washington.

I had information that a man was killed on the 14th near Greensborough, by a party of six or seven indians, and that on the 16th Col. Barber, with a small party was way-laid by fifty or sixty indians and wounded, and three of his party killed. This, and the information contained in Mr. Barnard's last letter, and a variety of other accounts equally alarming, determined me to raise what men I could in the course of twenty-four hours, and marched with them to protect the frontiers; in which space of time I collected one hundred aud sixty men, chiefly volunteers, and proceeded to the place where Colonel Barber had been attacked; there I found the bodies of the men mentioned above, mangled in a shocking manner, and after I had buried them, proceeded on the trail of the murderers as far as the south fork of the Oakmulgee, where, finding I had no chance of overtaking them, I left it, and went up the said river until I met with a fresh trail of indians coming towards the frontier settlements; I immediately turned and followed this trail until the morning of the 21st, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I came up with them. They had just crossed a branch called Jack's Creek, thro' a thick cane brake, and were encamped and cooking on an eminence. My force then consisted of an hundred and thirty men, thirty having been sent back on account of their horses tired and lost. I drew up the men in three divisions, the right commanded by Colonel Freeman, the left by Major Clarke, and the middle by myself. Col. Freeman and Major Clarke were ordered to surround and charge the indians, which they did with such dexterity and spirit, that they immediately drove them back into the cane brake, where, finding it impossible for them to escape, they obstinately returned our fire until half past four o'clock, when they ceased, except now and then a shot.

During the latter part of the action, they seized every opportunity of escaping in small parties, leaving the rest to shift for themselves. About sun-set, I thought it most adviseable to draw off, as the men had suffered for want of provisions nearly two days and for want of water during the action, but more particularly to take care of the wounded, which amounted to eleven and six killed.

From every circumstance I am certain there were not less than twenty five indians killed, and am induced to suppose, that could I have staid all night I must have found forty or fifty dead of their wounds by the morning. In short they were totally defeated, with the loss of their provisions, cloathing &c. consisting of the following particulars: two guns, thirty two brass kettles, and 87 large packs, containing blankets, match coats, boots, mocasoons, tomahawks, pipes, upwards of a hundred halters and bridles, &c. from all which I judge their numbers were full equal to ours. Colonel Freeman and Major Clarke distinguished themselves, and from the spirit and bravery with which the whole of my little party acted during the action, I do not believe that had we met them in the open woods we should have been more than five minutes in giving them a total overthrow.

While I was on this excursion, two skirmishes happened near Greensboro', in one of which one man was wounded, and in the other six stand of arms were lost, being guarded by only two men, while the rest of the party were gathering fodder.

Should there not be a house made, I flatter myself you will afford the back country people all the support in your power. Indeed I cannot proceed much further without your assistance, the general scarcity of provisions in this part of the state, points out the ne necessity of supplies from below; indeed men cannot be drawn out without it; the delays that this would occasion would be fatal to the frontiers. Had I not fallen in with that chosen party of indians, every circumstance bespeaks their design to distress the back settlers, and I think that Allen's mills, or lower, would by this time have become a frontier settlement; and I am convinced that if the back setlers once break they will not stop with us.

I have now to beg your attention to the unfortunate wounded who are at Read's fort; a doctor, some wine, tea, coffee and sugar, are indispensably necessary.

I shall expect an answer to this as soon as possible, and should wish to be informed of the probability of a house being made, if that event should not already have taken place. I think that the necessity of activity on, and attention to our frontiers, will prevent my attendance should the house convene.

I am, Sir, with the utmost respect, your honor's most obedient and very humble servant,

E. CLARKE, Brig. Gen.

The hon. George Matthews, Esq; Governor of Georgia.

Certified to be a true copy from the original letter, in council, Augusta, September 26, 1787.

Benjamin Fishbourn.

We are informed that two or three men have been killed at Shoulderbone since General Clark's defeating a large party of the Creek Indians; that on the 26th the General again crossed the Oconée with 400 men, and that Col. Dooley with 100 more, followed the day after.

Virginia.

PETERSBURGH, *October* 12.

The following atrocious murder was lately committed by a widow woman, on a young man who has since proved to be her only son, and who had been absent from her for many years. It appears from the circumstances we have been able to collect, that after having served in in the army till the troops were disbanded, he had, by his industry and oeconomy, collected a sum of money, with which he was desirous of paying his mother a visit, and by his presence and assistance, to render the remainder of her days easy and comfortable. Upon his arrival in the neighbourhood where she lived, it was agreed between him and some of his former acquaintance, that he should personate a travelling stranger in search of quarters for the night, in order to see whether his mother would recollect him, as well as to guard against the effect so unexpected an interview might have upon her. Accordingly in the evening he applied to her, but to no purpose, until, as his last resource, he informed her, that he had a large sum of money with him, which he did not wish to risk on the road at a late hour, or lodging at a public house, and of which he desired she would take charge. At this unfortunate moment, the dæmon Avarice appears to have taken full possession of her mind, & to have suggested to her the practicability of making the golden prize her own, by means almost too horrid for recital. She therefore, as if over persuaded, consented to his request, and the evening being spent without any discovery on her part, he was lodged in a room to which she had access, and when in a sleep, sound from fatigue and security, and unsuspicious of his approaching fate, she murdered him by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The next day his companions, according to their agreement on their first meeting, went to visit him, supposing he had by that time discovered himself to his mother, but upon inquiring for the young man, she denied that any such person had been there: upon which they declared there had been, and that he was her own son. From a change in her countenance and her still persisting that no person had been there, the young men entertained some suspicions, and insisted on searching the house, which being done and some traces of blood discovered, they questioned her about the cause of it, and from the horror that appeared to seize her, and her evasive answers, they were confirmed in their suspicions of her having murdered her son, that they took her into custody & she is now waiting her doom. She has since made a confession of the crime, the money was recovered, and her son's body has been found where she buried it.

RICHMOND, October 20.

At a meeting of respectable inhabitants of Berkley county.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the gentlemen now met, that the United States are under the greatest obligations to the members of the late convention, for their assiduity and persever-

ance in accomplishing the plan of federal government.

Resolved, That two of the gentlemen now present do wait upon the the clergyment of different persuasions in this county, and request them to prepare a sermon, to be preached at every place of worship, on the Sabbath they think most proper, ; to return thanks in a special manner to Almighty God, for inspiring the members of the late memorable convention, with amity, wisdom, and unanimity to form a federal government, with so great judgment and sound policy, amidst so many and various interests.

Resolved, That the members of the present meeting do pledge themselves to one another, to contribute all in their power to establish and support the plan of federal government proposed by the late convention, as it appears sufficient and well adapted to secure peace, liberty and safety to the citizens of the United States.

During the first week of the sitting of the present general court nine prisoners were tried & found guilty ; among whom was John Price Posey, from New-Kent, for burning the goal and clerk's office of that county.

A LETTER from T. Barnard, Esquire, Commissary to the Creek nation, to his honor the Governor of Georgia, dated Flint River, August 18, 1787, says, "to-morrow I shall set out for the Cussitah's in order to deliver your talk to them, which, I apprehend, will seem to them so far from granting their request, that I am almost convinced from their present disposition they will commit hostilities : Therefore think it highly necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers, from the mouth of the river Alatamaha, up the streams of the Oconee, to be prepared to meet them ; as it is very uncertain where they will strike the first blow ; but undoubtedly where they expect the least resistance. From every circumstance I have reason to believe, the savages will be outrageous in a very short time. Some of the lower town indians have lately been at Pensacola, returned with a large supply of Ammunition, which, as they say, they received from the Spanish Governor O'Neal. The party that had set out for Cumberland, with an intention to destroy that settlement, are returned without doing any mischief."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

A dreadful murder was committed some time since in the south of France on the body of the venerable Marquis d'Allanville, by a man servant who had lived with him upwards of 26 years. Avarice prompted the wretch to the commission of the horrid deed, and the manner in which he did it is rather extraordinary. It was the custom of this old nobleman to retire to bed every evening at nine o'clock, and on the morning of the day in which the murder was committed he had sold an estate, and had the money in his bed chamber. The wretch went to the bed side, and asked his master if he had said his prayers ? To which he replied, yes, and with affection added, and I did not forget you Ferdinand, in my prayers. This had such an effect on the fellow, that he laid aside his intention, and had recourse to brandy, as a stimulus to harden him ; on being intoxicated, he again went to the bed side, and with a razor cut off the Marquis's head ; but such was his agitation when he recovered his senses, that he voluntarily confessed the horrid deed and gave himself up to justice.

Massachusetts.

PORTLAND, Nov. 11.

On the 27th ult. Miss Watson of Gorham, upwards of forty years of age, who had been afflicted with a dropsy for twenty five years, was tapped, and had forty beer quarts of water drawn from her. She bore the operation without the least faintness, and is in a hopeful way of recovery.

NEWBURY PORT, *Oct.* 24.

We hear from Darham that the mills belonging to his Excellency President *Sullivan*, were lately set on fire and entirely consumed. It is supposed they were fired by some incendiaries.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 19.

A letter from a gentleman in Dumfries, in Virgina, to his friend in Richmond, dated Oct. 12, says, "Last night an attempt was made to burn the house in this town wherein the records and papers are deposited, & the clerk's office kept. This was done by the breaking of a pane of glass, and introducing a coal of fire, which, after burning through the plank floor, between two of the sleepers, and leaving a hole about six inches square, fell upon the floor of the cellar, and happily did no farther damage."

In the month of September, several attempts were made to set on fire the city of Charleston South Carolina. We also learn, that several of the incendiaries, who attempted it, have been taken up, a reward of 100 dollars having previously been offered by the governor, to whomsoever would apprehend and secure them.

The southern papers are filed with political pieces for and against the new federal form of government, several of which we shall immediately lay before our readers. It appears that a majority of the states have, agreeable to the request of the late hon. Federal Convention, appointed committees to take the matter into consideration immediately.

Land Office.

THE Subscriber having furnished himself with accurate accounts of the present state of the different townships in the State of Vermont, and acquired a knowledge of the different proprietor's meetings & taxes which have been levied for some years past, has opened an office, a few rods north of the meeting house, in Bennington, where constant attendance will be given, and information communicated to the claimants of lands, of the situation and advantages of their claims, on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

Lands bought and sold at said office, Maps and drafts of any part of the State drawn on the shortest notice.

Those who wish to sell Lands, are requested to particularize the town, proprietors name under which they claim, and terms of payment.

☞ An ingenious artist is now engaged for the purpose of engraving an accurate map of the State, which will be finished with all possible expedition, and exposed for sale at said office on the most reasonable terms.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,
Post Rider.

Would inform his customers that he shall not continue to ride any longer than the 10th of December, of the current year, and he most earnestly requests all indebted to him, for news-papers, books, almanacks or in any other way, as a post, to make punctual payment for the same, at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz. At Deacon Kent's, in Dorset, the first Tuesday in December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the next day at Esq; Harmon's at Rupert, at ten o'clock in the forenoon ; same day at Col. Pearl's, Pawlet, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same day at Capt. Benoni Smith's at sun down ; Thursday at Mr. Samuel Lothrop's, in Wells, at eight o'clock in the morning ; at Deacon How's, Poultney, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at Col. Brookins's at sun down the same day. Friday at Esquire Safford's, at Fair Haven, ten o'clok, A. M. at Lieut. Remington's, in Castleton, the same day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at Mr. Reuben Moulton's at sun down. On Saturday, at Mr. Roberts's, in Rutland, at 8 o'clock in the morning ; at Mr. Samuel Cobley's in Clarenden, at noon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon at Lieut. Crampton's, in Tinmouth. The Monday following at the post rider's house in Middletown. At which times and places the post hopes that his kind and generous customers will meet him, see their accounts and settle the same.

As he is under the most pressing necessity to settle his account with the printers immediately, no apology for non-compliance with his reasonable request will answer.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Danville in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, this is therefore to notify and warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the first Tuesday in January 1788, at ten o'clock before noon for the purposes following, viz.

First, To choose a moderator, clerk, and other necessary officers.

2. To see if they will rectify any mistakes in lotting or drawing the first division in said town. 3d. To see if they will lay out the remainder of said town and in what manner. 4. To see if they will pitch any part of the other division and make a draft. 5. To see if they will raise money to make roads and allot said town and defrey other expences. 6. To see whether they will allow any lands to be pitched for mill privileges.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Just. Peace.
Newbury 1787. 3—5

Whereas ANNA, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board, and when requested, doth utterly refuse to return to her duty. These are therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

STEPHEN AYLSWORTH.
Bennington, Nov. 13, 1787. 3—5

THE proprietors of Cambridge in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds twelve shillings on each proprietors right, granted by said proprietors at their adjourned meeting holden at the house of Stephen Kingsley in said Cambridge, on the 5th day of September, 1786. For the purpose of completing the second division lots, making roads in said township, &c, are hereby notified that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 24th day of December next, so much of each of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Amos Fasset, Esq; in Cambridge on said day at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax with legal costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows with the sum of three pounds, twelve shillings due from each.

Jonathan Fasset,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathaniel Brush,	Uriah Seymour, jun.
Tho's Chittenden,	Sylvester Seymour,
Noah Chittenden,	David Fasset,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Nathaniel Wood,
Elisha Field,	John Knickerbacer,
Amos Fasset,	Thomas Porter,
Benjamin Fasset,	Thomas Moredock,
Jonas Fay,	Frederic Hopkins,
Ira Allen,	Solomon Safford,

DAVID POWARS, Coll.
Cambridge Sept. 8, 1787.

JOHN CAREY,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, at his store a little south of the meeting-house, a fresh assortment of Goods, suitable to the season.

Among which are the following Articles,

SUPERFINE Midling and low priced broad and narrow Cloths.
Fine twilled and plain coatings,
Blue ratteen,
White Flannel,
Green Baize,
Brown Camblets,
Callimancoes, Moreens & Durants,
Rattinets and Shalloons,
Fine black Velvet,
Twill'd olive do.
Fine Corduroy,
Cotton Royal Rib and Denim,
Corded Dimity,
Men's and boys, beaver, castor, and felt hats,
Men's fine and coarse worsted stockings,
Cotton and linen checks,
Coarse and fine Irish Linens and Sheeting,
Russia Sheeting, Dowlas, Linen, and Oznabrigs,
Purple and light Callicoes,
Black Barcelona Hankerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Flag, do.
Red Cotton, do.
Blue and white linen do.
Large and small Shauls,
Black Mode,
Black Sewing Silk and Twist,
Cloth Coloured do. do.
Men's buckskin Gloves,
Do. Patent Worsted, do.
An assortment of Ribbon & Tastes,
Cap and Bonnet Wire,
Pins and Needles,
Fashionable Buttons,
Common do.
Buff Shagg,
Blankets,
Writing Paper,
Snuff and Tobacco,
7 by 9 Window Glass,
Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Pepper,
West India Rum,
Teneriff Wine,

From his care and assiduity in purchasing the above articles, he hopes the quality of his Goods, and the lowness of his prices will merit the encouragement of the Public, and give satisfaction to all those that will favor him with their custom.

Bennington, *November* 19, 1787.

Sacred *to the* Muses.

THE BEGGAR.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man!
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh give relief and Heaven will bless your store.
These tatter'd cloths my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow on my grief worn cheek,
Has been the channel of a stream of tears.
Your house erected on a rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road,
For plenty here a residence has found,
And grandeur a magnificent abode.
(Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!)
Here craving for a morsel of your bread,
A pamper'd menial forc'd me from the door,
To seek for shelter in an humbler shed.
Oh! take me to your hospitable dome,
Keen blows the wind and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor and miserably old.
Should I reveal the source of every grief,
If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast,
Your hands would not with-hold the kind relief,
And tears of pity could not be repress'd.
Heaven sends misfortunes; why should we repine?
'Tis Heaven has brought me to the state you see;
And your condition may be soon like mine
The child of sorrow and of misery.
A little farm was my paternal lot,
Then like the lark I sprightly hail'd the morn;
But ah! oppression forc'd me from my cot,
My cattle dy'd and blighted was my corn.
My daughter—once the comfort of my age,
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
Is cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.
My tender wife, sweet soother of my care,
Struck deep with anguish at the sad decree
Fell, lingering fell, a victim to despair,
And left the world to wretchedness & me.
Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

THE proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison, at a legal meeting have voted to raise fifteen shillings on a right to defrey back arrearages, and clear roads, and to give a committee two dollars a lot for laying out a second and third division in said town.

These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the sums respectively due on their rights, immediately, to prevent their land being sold.

RICHARD BARNUM, Coll.
Monkton, September 12, 1787. 4 6

Strayed or stolen out of the pasture of Isaac Webster, on the night of the 28th inst. a large bay horse with a small star in his forehead, a black main and tail. Said horse's off hind foot turns in very much, his gambrels both rather large like a soavin. Said horse trots principally, is about twelve years old.

Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the above said Isaac Webster, living in Bennington, or Amos Webster, living in Pittsford, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all charges paid, by me, AMOS WEBSTER.
Bennington, October 31, 1787. 1—3

Notice is hereby given to all the proprietors of Guildhall, and to the proprietors of Granby, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of the said township of Guildhall in February last, a tax was granted of ten dollars on each right of land in said town, for laying out the second and third division lots, and other proprietary charges. Also that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of the town of Granby in October last, a tax was granted of three pounds six shillings and seven pence on each right of land in said town, for allotting said town, and other proprietary charges; for which so much of their lands will be sold as will pay the said taxes with legal cost, at the dwelling house of the subscribers on the last Thursday of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. unless previous payment is made to the subscribers.

JOHN RICH, Collector for Guildhall,
BENONI CUTLER, Do. for Granby.
Guildhall, October 12, 1787. 1 3

The proprietors of Lemington and Averill, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at the legal meetings of said proprietors, holden in December last, and on the 15th of October instant, there was a tax of three pounds granted on each original right of land in said townships, for the purpose of defraying the expence of laying out the first and second divisions, clearing roads, and other incidental charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH WAIT, Collector.
Brunswick, October 17, 1787. 1 3

The proprietors of Brookfield, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held on the 11th instant, a tax of twelve shillings on each right in said township, was granted by said proprietors, for laying out the second & third division lots, and other incidental charges; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid by the first day of December next, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

PAUL DAVISON, Coll.

The proprietors of Peacham in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid their tax of twenty shillings each, granted by the proprietors at their legal meetings, held at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins in said Peacham, on the 20th of August 1783, and on the 31st day of May 1785, to defrey the expence of alloting said township, clearing roads, &c. are informed, that unless they pay the same to me the subscriber before the 12th day of December next, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of the said Jonathan Elkins, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, as will pay the Tax and cost.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of forty shillings due on each right.

Eleazar Burt,	Nathaniel Kellogg,
Aaron Cleveland,	James Nevin
Coleman Cook,	John Peckham,
Samuel Cook,	John Penhallow,
Waitstill Cook,	Enos Smith,
Stephen Goodman,	Seth Smith,
Moses Graves,	Noah Smith, jun.
Moses Houbord,	Jonathan Warner,
Hezekiah Houbord,	Orange Warner,
Oliver Bartlett,	Lemuel Warner,
Nathaniel Barrell,	Noahdiah Warner,
Benjamin Buckman	Jacob Warner,
Joseph Burt.	Warum Warner,
Thomas Judd,	Elihu Warner,
John Kellogg,	John White,
Elijah Lyman,	Oliver White,
Phinehas Lyman Esq	Samuel White,
Gideon Lyman, jun.	Oliver Warner,
Gideon Lyman, Esq	Aaron Warner,
James Meecham,	Selah White,
Moses Montague,	Benning Wentworth
Henry Merchant,	Esq; two rights.

ABIEL BLANCHARD, Coll.
Peacham, August 24, 1787.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in Windsor, in August 1785, did grant a tax of two pence per acre on all the lands in Cavendish, county of Windsor and State of Vermont, public rights excepted for building bridges and making and repairing highways in said town: These are therefore to notify all the proprietors and land owners in Cavendish aforesaid, to pay the same to me the subscriber by the 12th day of December next, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Amos Kimball, in said Cavendish, at nine o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and all legal cost.

REUBEN GILBERT, Collector.
Cavendish, Sept. 28, 1717. 1 3

WHEREAS the Legislature at their Session at Bennington, in February 1787. did grant a tax of one penny per. acre on all the land in the township of Monkton, County of Addison and State of Vermont, public rights excepted. These are therefore to notify to the proprietors and land owners in said town, that so much of their lands as will pay said tax and all legal cost will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Stephen Fuller, in said Monkton, on the 26th day of December next at nine o'clock A. M. unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber.

DANIEL SMITH, Collector.
Monkton Sept. 24, 1787. 1-3

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the townships of Pittsfield and Hancock in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Joseph Durkee, in Stockbridge, in the County of Windsor, by adjournment, on the 25th day of September, 1787. voted to raise a tax of seven dollars on each original proprietors right in said townships, for the purpose of discharging the several accounts allowed by the proprietors for allotting out the second division in Pittsfield, and the first and second in Hancock; which said tax with two others, are committed to me the subscriber to collect as the law directs, (viz) one of twelve shillings granted upon each right on the nineteenth of December, 1781. for defraying the charges of allotting the first division in Pittsfield: also another of five dollars, voted January 19th, 1784. for the purpose of making roads in said township; surveying and paying proprietors debts &c. This is therefore to notify the proprietors and owners of land in the said Pittsfield and Hancock, that unless they pay the several taxes (aforementioned) to me immediately, their lands will be exposed to sale according to law.

THOMAS HODGEKINS, Collector.
Pittsfield, October 6 1787.

N. B. The proprietor's meeting of said towns, stands adjourned to the first Wednesday in January next, then to be holden at the dwelling house of George Martin in Pittsfield, at ten o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS HODGKINS, Clerk.

To be Sold,

And Possession given immediately, a three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvmeent.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wesford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reeesborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by

NOAH SMITH.
Bennington, Nov. 12, 1787.

DEEDS for Proprietors Collectors, for Collectors of taxes granted by the General Assembly, common BLANK DEEDS, &c. to be sold at the Printing-Office.

WEBSTER's
SPELLING-BOOK,
For SALE at said Office,

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

XXXX

AshurShephard

At the House of Mr. DAVID FAY,
In BENNINGTON,
Has lately received from
LONDON & AMSTERDAM,
A General ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES;
Of the FIRST QUALITY.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

As his Drugs are imported immediately from Europe, it must be apparent that his prices by wholesale and retail will be easy to the purchaser.

Reasonable credit will be given to practitioners. Orders for Medicines will be punctually attended to, and simples and compounds may be relied upon to be genuine.

Among other articles are the following Patent Medicines, viz.

HOOPERS Pills,	Francis Elixir,
ANDERSONS do.	James's Powders,
LOCKYERS, do.	Essence of Peppermint,
Ballam of honey	BatemansDrops
Turlingtons do. of Life,	&c. &c. &c.
British Oil,	From the original warehouses.
Godfrey's Cordial,	

ALSO,

Red Peruvian Bark,	Ginger,
Best Turkey Rhubarb,	Wafers,
Red and White Lead,	Roll & Flowers of Brimstone,
Spanish Brown,	Madder,
Spruce Yellow,	Copperas,
Spanish White,	Allum,
Vermilion,	Oil of Vitriol,
Prussian Blue,	&c. &c.
Litharge of gold	ALSO
Snuff,	Quart and Pint Bottles, Velvett Corks, &c.

MAYER & TOWNER,
Hereby advertise the public and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have

A full ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Genuine and unsophisticated,
Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe.

Which are now exposed for sale at their Store a little north of the meeting house in Bennington, and likewise at the house of DOCTOR TOWNER, in Williamstown.

Among a full ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
They have the following, articles, viz.
The best of Peruvian Bark in Powder.

ALUM,	Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Copperas,	British oil,
Red Lead,	Anderson's famous Scotch Pills,
Madder,	Hoopers female do.
Litharge,	James's fever powders,
Vermilion,	Stoughton's elixir,
Oil of vitriol,	Daffy's Cordial,
Sprits of Turpentine,	&c. &c.
Oil of Spike,	
Flowers of sulp	
Roll Brimstone,	
Ballam of honey	
Bateman's drops	

Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of
TOWNER & SHELDON,
Are once more desired to make payment immediately at the said store.

October 8, 1787.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX-SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1787.) THE (NUMB. 26 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 234

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 12, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT having been long the universal wish of the inhabitants of this State to be furnished with a Geographical and Topographical account of Vermont, I have at much pains and cost, collected many materials for that purpose: But in order to be more accurate, and give a circumstantial account, to the public, I am induced to apply to every person of ingenuity and leisure for their assistance, to reduce the matter to greater certainty, in order to obtain as accurate answers as possible to the several questions annexed Those gentlemen who incline to favor the undertaking will please to forward their favors by the first day of Jan. 1788, or as soon after as possible.

I have attached certain characters, to describe various things, which, in making a plan of the different towns, may be introduced, and facilitate a description.

With due defference and respect,
I am, the Public's very humble servant,
WILLIAM BLODGET.

M *House of public worship.* C *Court House.* H *House of note.* ^ *Mountains or remarkable hills.* O *Grist Mill.* ⊖ *Saw Mill.* F *Falls of water.* ⌶ *Bridges.* ∩ *Caverns.* S *Springs.* *S *Remarkable springs.* ▣ *Forts.* : : : : : *Public Roads.* . . . . . *Bye Roads.*

Questions addressed to the Inhabitants of the several towns in the State of Vermont.

QUESTION I.

WHAT are the boundary lines of your town, and original proprietors names?

Are any parts of the town contested, and by whom?

What number of acres is supposed to be contained in each Right?

How many divisions have been made and the quantity of each?

What title do you claim under, and what proportion of improved lands, and how long hath the town been settled? What price does improved land sell for, or what do they estimate the rights to be worth in general?

The date of your charter and page of record?

QUESTION II.

What is the nature of the soil, and to what produce does it mostly incline? What is the quality of the timber, and do you export any, how much, and where to?

QUESTION III.

What are the number of houses of public worship, and their denomination, the number of men, women and children? How many families?

QUESTION IV.

What is the course of the mountains, or remarkable hills through the town? What lakes, and brooks, what are their names, and sources, and into what principal rivers do they empty themselves? What fish do they produce?

QUESTION V.

Are there any falls of water, or eligible places for mills? What is the depth of the falls & their advantages? What water communications are there to any navigable lakes or rivers? and for boats or vessels of what tonage?

QUESTION VI.

How many mills have you and of what denomination are they? On what streams or rivers do they stand?

QUESTION VII.

What mines, minerals or quaries of stone have you, and have any efforts been made to ascertain their quantity and quality? What exotic or natural plants or roots have you, and what are their known or reputed qualities?

QUESTION VIII.

Are there any cascades, caverns, curious springs, or curiosities of any kind, and what are their natural history?

QUESTION IX.

What trade hath your town with any other towns in this state, with Canada, or any of the United States? What are the articles usually imported and exported, and how do you judge the ballance of trade?

QUESTION X.

What forts or places of defence have you, and what is their strength and condition?

QUESTION XI.

What number of men have you enrolled in the Militia agreable to the late act of Assembly, of October 1786?

QUESTION XII.

What civil and military officers have you, in actual appointment, and what are their names and office?

QUESTION XIII.

Are the inhabitants increased or decreased within this year past, viz. since the first of January 1787.

QUESTION XIV.

How great has been the increase or decrease of the number of inhabitants of your town for the year past, and what have been the causes of such increase or decrease?

In the days of Tiberius Cesar, Publius Lentalus, at that time President in Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate and people of Rome.

THERE appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of truth but his own disciples call him the SON OF GOD. He raises the *dead*, and cureth all manner of *diseases*: A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the colour of a *Filbert* full ripe, and plain almost down to his ears, but from the ears downward somewhat curled, and more orient of colour waving about his shoulders: In the midst of his head is a seam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites: his forehead very plain and smooth; His face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; His nose and mouth so formed, as nothing can be reprehended; His beard somewhat thick, agreeable in colour to the hair of his head, not of any great length, but forked in the midst; of an innocent and mature look: his eyes grey, clear and quick; In reproving he is terrible; in admonishing courteous and fair spoken; pleasant in conversing, mixed with gravity; It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; In proportion of body, well shaped and straight; His hands and arms right delectable to behold: In speaking, very temperate, modest and wise; A man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

Just PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing Office in BENNINGTON, by the thousand, hundred, groce, dozen, or single,
THE
UNIVERSAL CALENDAR,
AND THE
NORTH AMERICAN
ALMANACK,
For the Year of the Creation, according to sacred writ, 5750.
And of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA,
1788.
Being BISSEXTILE or Leap YEAR and the 12th Year of the Independence of VERMONT and the UNITED STATES.
CONTAINING,
(Besides more than usual Astronomical Calculations) a great variety of instructive and entertaining matter.
Among other curious Matters is a surprizing, though well authenticated Account of
The MAJESTIC MERMAID,
A SEA MONSTER.
Lately seen on the Coast of BARBARY, by the People on board the AMERICAN Brigantine COLUMBIA, Captain HARDY.
Together with an elegant engraving of the Monster, taken from an original draft made by an ingenious Artist on board the Brigantine.
Calculated for the Latitude of 43 deg. North, and the Longitude of the State of VERMONT.
By SAMUEL STEARNS,
Professor of the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Physic.
Great allowance made to those who purchase large quantities.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

A speech, made to the citizens of Philadelphia, and said to be by Mr. WILSON, appears to me to abound with sophistry, so dangerous, as to require refutation. If we adopt the new Constitution, let us at least understand it. Whether it deserves adoption or not, we can only determine by a full examination of it, so as clearly to discern what it is that we are so loudly, I had almost said, indecently called upon to receive. Such an examination is the object of the papers which I shall lay before the public, in answer to Mr. Wilson, and under the signature of—Cincinnatus.

TO JAMES WILSON, Esq.

SIR,

YOU have had the graciousness, Sir, to come forward as the defender and panegyrist of the plan of a new Constitution, of which you was one of the framers. If the defence you have thought proper to set up, and the explanation you have been pleased to give, should be found, upon a full and fair examination, to be fallacious or inadequate, I am not without hope that candor, of which no gentleman talks more, will render you a convert to the opinion, that some material parts of the proposed Constitution are so constructed—that a *monstrous aristocracy springing from it must necessarily swallow up the democratic rights of the union, and sacrifice the liberties of the people to the power and domination of a few.*

If your defence of this new plan of power, has, as you say, been matured by four months constant meditation upon it, and is yet so very weak, as I trust will appear, men will begin to think, that—the thing itself is indefensible. Upon a subject so momentous, the public has a right to the sentiments of every individual that will reason: I therefore do not think any apology necessary for appearing in print; & I hope to avoid, at least, the indiscriminate censure which you have, with so much candor and liberality, thrown on those who will not worship *your idol*—"that they are industriously endeavouring to prevent and destroy it, by insidious and clandestine attempts." Give me leave just to suggest, that perhaps these clandestine attempts might have been owing to the terror of *your mob*, which so nobly endeavoured to prevent all freedom of act on and of speech. The *reptile Doctor* who was employed to blow the trumpet of prosecution, would have answered the public reasoning of an opponent, by hounding on him the rage of a deluded populace.

It was to such men and under such impressions, that you made the speech which I am now to examine; no wonder then that it was received with loud and unanimous testimonies of their approbation. They were vociferating through you the panegeric of their own intemperate opinions.

Your first attempt is to apologize for so

very obvious a defect as—the omission of a declaration of rights. This apology consists in a very ingenious discovery: That in the State constitutions, whatever is not reserved is given; but in the congressional constitution whatever is not given is reserved. This has more the quaintness of a conundrum than the dignity of an argument. The conventions that made the state and the general constitutions, sprang from the same source, were delegated for the same purpose—that is, for framing rules by which we should be governed, & ascertaining those powers which it was necessary to vest in our rulers. where then is this distinction to be found but in your assumption? Is it in the powers given to the members of convention? no? Is it in the constitution? not a word of it: And yet on this play of words, this dictum of your's, this distinction without a difference, you would persuade us to rest our most essential rights. I trust however, that the good sense of this free people cannot be so easily imposed on by professional sigments. The presumption therefore is, that the framers of the proposed constitution did not mean to subject it to the same exception.

You instance, Sir, the liberty of the press; which, you would persuade us is in no danger, though not secured, because there is no express power granted to regulate literary productions. But you surely know, Sir, that where general powers are expressly granted, the particular ones comprehended within them, must also be granted. For instance, the proposed Congress are empowered—To DEFINE and punish offences against the law of nations—mark well, Sir, if you please—to DEFINE and punish. Will you—will any one say— Can any one even think, that this does not comprehend a power to define and declare all publications from the press against the conduct of government, in making treaties, or in any other foreign transactions, an offence against the law of nations? if there should ever be an influential president or arbitrary senate, who do not choose that their transactions with foreign powers should be discussed or examined in the public prints, they will easily find pretexts to prevail upon the other branch, to concur with them in restraining what it may please them to call THE LICENTIOUSNESS of the Press. And this may be, even without the concurrence of the representatives of the people; because the president and senate are empowered to make treaties, and these treaties are declared the supreme law of the land.

What use they will make of this power is not now the question. Certain it is that such power is given, and that power is not restrained by any declaration that the liberty of the press, which even you term, the sacred palladium of national freedom, shall be forever free and inviolable. I have proved that the power of restraining the press, is necessarily involved in the unlimited power of defining offences, or of making treaties which are to be the supreme law of the land. You acknowlege, that it is not expresly excepted, and consequently it is at the mercy of the powers to be created by this constitution.

Let us suppose then, that what has happened may happen again: That a patriotic printer, like Peter Zenger, should incur the resentment of our new rulers, by publishing to the world transactions which they wish to conceal. If he should be prosecuted, if his judges should be as desirous of punishing him AT ALL EVENTS, as the judges were to punish Peter Zenger, what would his innocence or his virtue avail him.

This constitution is so admirably framed for tyranny, that by fair construction the judges may put the verdict of a jury out of the question. Among the cases in which the court is to have appellate jurisdiction, are controversies to which the United States are a party. In this appellate jurisdiction the judges are to determine both law and fact. That is, the Court is both judge and jury. The attorney general then would have only to move a question of law in the Court below, to ground an appeal to the supreme judicature, and the printer would be delivered up to the mercy of his Judges. Peter Zenger's case will teach us what mercy he might expect. Thus if the president, vice-president, or any officer or favorite of state, should be censured in print, he might effectually deprive the printer or author of his trial by jury, and subject him to something that will probably very much resemble the Star Chamber of former times. The freedom of the press, the sacred palladium of public liberty would be pulled down; all useful knowledge on the subject of government would be withheld from the people: The press would become subservient to the purposes of bad & arbitrary rulers, and imposition, not information, would be its object.

The printers would do well to publish the proceedings of the judges, in Peter Zenger's case; they would do well to publish Lord Mansfield's conduct in the King against Woodfall; that the public mind may be warned of the consequences of agreeing to a constitution, which provides no security for the freedom of the press, and leaves it controversial at least, whether in matter of libels against any of our intended rulers, the printer would even have the security of trial by jury. Yet it was the jury only that saved Woodfall, it can only be a jury that will save any future printer from the fangs of power.

Had you, Mr. Wilson, who are so unmerciful against what you are pleased to call the disingenious conduct of those who dislike the constitution; had you been ingenious enough to have stated this fairly to our fellow citizens, had you said to them, gentlemen, it is true that the freedom of the Press is not provided for, it is true that it may be restrained at pleasure, by our proposed rulers; it is true that a printer, sued for a libel would not be tried by a jury; all this is true, nay, worse than this is also true, yet, it is all necessary to what I think the best form of government that has ever been offered to the world.

To have stated these truths, would at least have been acting like an honest man; and if it did not procure you such unanimous testimonies of approbation, what you would have received would have been merited.

But you chose to show our fellow-citizens, nothing but what may flatter, and mislead them. You exhibited that by a rush light only which to dissipate its darkness required the full force of the meridian sun.

When the people are fully apprized of the chains you have prepared for them, if they choose to put them on you have nothing to answer for. If they choose to be tenants at will of their liberties, by the new constitution, instead of having a freehold in them, secured by a declaration of rights; I can only lament it. There was a time when our fellow citizens were told, in the words of Sir Edward Coke- For a man to be tenant at will of his liberty, I can never agree to it——Etiam si *Dominus non sit molestus, tamen miseremum est* posse, *je venit*----*Though a despot may not act tyrannically, yet it is dreadful to think, that it be* will *be* may. *Perhaps you may also remember Sir, that our fellow citizens were then warned against those "smooth words with which the most dreadful designs may be glossed over." You have given us a lively comment on your own text. You have varnished over the iron trap that is prepared and* bated with such illustrious names to catch the liberties of the people.

CINCINNATUS.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

A few Observations on the bad consequences of too great a zeal for the New-Constitution.

MANY pens are employed, many ideas already suggested, but the subject is not exhausted; therefore, permit a young patriot to unbosom his anxious feeling to his country, which is now pregnant with hope, fear, joy and grief. He feels himself under infinite obligation to many worthy penmen, who have already treated upon the interesting subject of the new constitution. Yet he fears some of them have not viewed the matter on all sides. He fears they have strained, some strings too tart, whilst they have left others too lax; where this is the case jargon must ensue.

There is such a thing as blowing the fire to too high a pitch in popular fuel, even on the side of justice. To shew the bad consequences of this is the author's design. Undoubtedly the many swoln pieces written of late have a great tendency this way, and indeed they are so unreasonably bloated that they look awfully gangrenous, says one, "It is again the time to TRY MEN'S SOULS, the FATE of AMERICA is ONCE MORE AT STAKE." Says another, "the FATE of AN EMPIRE, in many respects the most interesting of any in the world, is now concerned." To these the author would observe, that it is a short idea to suppose the subversion, the utter ruin of America, will inevitably follow should this constitution be rejected. It is in the first place supposing America has but ONE set of wise men, and in the second place that those men have but ONE form of government in their pericraniums. But still short as they are, they have most fatal consequences, for there are always people of short capacities enough to drink them down, and consequently soon draw their sword; rightly judging the greatest exertions are required where worlds are at stake.

Something similar to this may be seen in the ill treatment Mr. Mason received for refusing to sign the Federal Constitution. Whilst the author reads the account he is filled with most exquisite pain, being persuaded that such premature, unpolite, unpopular conduct, can no more originate from a sincere regard to the American constitution, than it can from a sincere regard to that of Algiers; nay he might add such conduct well suits that of the latter. It is past doubt that the many spirited pieces which have been written, were the causes of those flames which in sundry places have blazed to high in favor of the Constitution. This being the case then it is to be observed, that the constitution itself is in danger of being consumed in the very flame which essays to promote it: For history shews, experience teaches, that an unjust cause is the best fuel for a popular fire. Therefore the danger is conspicuous, the eminent danger it may be added, should chance turn the popular scale, which always hangs suspended, ready to preponderate with the warmest declamation.

Persons frequently irritated become irascible. So people frequently animated by oratorical harrangues, become irascibly vain, and are turn'd just like an angry cloud, by every shifting blast; whether the speeches are just or unjust, whether they tend to virtuous or vicious ends it matters not, if they are but filled with a suitable degree of zeal and warmth. And further there is such an eternal innate itching in the populace for change and novelty that nothing which has the appearance of either, is at any time unacceptable, but stone blind, being roused by they know not what, they rush promiscuously to deeds glorious and inglorious, and all this in consequence of the fire's being blown to too high a pitch. Rome herself has often felt the sorrowful effects of what has now been asserted. The late disturbances in Massachusetts are not foreign for application.

It is in vain urged that America has not her Cesars and Cromwells, or that our plebians have hearts too honest for a wicked subversion of government. A Fabian General has been raised up in America, & by a parity of reasoning she may conclude she has sons who exceed in villainy and fraud any that ever Rome produced; as much as what the type WASHINGTON exceeds the antitype Fabius. And it is allowed by all, that there was never a people riper for a wicked revolution, than what the United States are at this moment of time. What then have we not to fear? should a Cesar or a Cromwell, instead of a Shays, at this time step forth, my countrymen, where would liberty, where would peace, in a word where would the name of United States be found? Lost, gone forever: Then let moderation and candor, yet on profound respect for the Federal Constitution, be the characteristic of all those who appear in public.

JUVENIS.

Late European Intelligence.

Germany.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.

We have just learned by letters posterior to those received on the 29th of August, that it was precisely on the 16th of August, that M. de Bulgakow was sent away and committed to the Seven Towers, in consequence of the declaration of war.

That Minister was conducted to prison by a Pada, escorted by a number of Janissaries. He was permitted to take with him all that he wanted, and to be served by his own domestics. Couriers were, at the same time expedited to the different towns, in which the Russians had Couriers; who were all taken into custody, under the pretext of being secured from the insult of the populace.

All the Russian subjects, who carried on trade in the Turkish dominions, have received orders to withdraw in six months, after the liquidation of all demands for and against them. It is said that several merchant ships, carrying the Russian flag, have been stopped at Constantinople, the Turks being desirous to examine the state of the crews and the cargoes, and it is believed that a similar embargo has been laid in all other Turkish ports.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Sunday last a party of the artillery, with two waggons, laden with proper implements, marched to Dover, with orders to mount the cannon which were dismounted at the peace.

Commodore Corby's squadron in the Mediterranean is to be immediately re-inforced, in consequence of the rupture between Russia and the Turks.

Sept. 22. Last night press-warrants were sent down from the Admiralty-Office to every seaport for the impression of men into his Majesty's service; and early this morning a general sweep was made on the River here, by which upwards of 1500 men were obtained. The press was also very hot.

St. JAMES's, Sept. 21.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation for the encouragement of seamen and landsmen to enter on board his Majesty's ships of war; to induce them to do which, the following bounties are offered, viz. to all able seamen, not above 50, nor less than 20 years old, who shall voluntarily enter, 3l. each; and to ordinary seamen of that description 2l. each; to able bodied landmen

not more than 35, nor less then 20 years old, 1l. each. And in case, after entering, any of them should absent themselves, or enter on board other ships, in order to obtain the said bounty, they are to forfeit their wages, and be severely punished. These bounties are to be paid immediately after the third muster.

And also another proclamation recalling and prohibiting seamen (being his Majesty's natural born subjects) from serving foreign princes and states, on pain of being proceeded against according to the utmost severities of the law, in case they do not forthwith obey his Majesty's command; and also offering rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves, viz. 2l. for every able, and 30s. for every ordinary seaman.

The differences which subsisted between the Court of Portugal and Madrid, on account of the detention of dollars, to a great amount, have been amicably accommodated.

On the night between the 14th and 15th ult. the body guards at Paris, carried to each member of parliament a letter of exile, of which this is a copy:

"Sir, I send you this letter to order you to leave my good city of Paris, and to betake yourself to that of Troyes; forbidding you to go out of your house before your departure, under penalty of disobedience. On which I pray God, that he have you in his holy guard. Written at Paris this 15th of August 1787.

(Signed.) LOUIS."

And below, LeBaron de Bretueil.

On the 17th, Monsieur (the King's Brother) repaired to the Chamber of Accounts, and there cauled to be registered, the edict of the stamps, and the declaration of the territorial subsidy (landtax.)

When the Prince retired, the Chamber, that remained sitting, annulled the register, and agreed to supplicate the King to recall the parliament, and to convoke the states-general.

On the same day, the Count d' Artois, went to the Court of Aides, to do what Monsieur had done at the Chamber of Accounts.

The court met the following day, and made an arret, in which they affirm, among other declarations, that "the King has not the right of imposing taxes, that the beds of justice, held in a manner contrary to their institution, are merely the afflicting display of arbitrary power; that a nation which furnished 600,000,000 livres of revenue should be exempt from all fiscal jurisdiction; and, that it was not after five years of peace, and what the government had announced in the most positive terms, that they could admit the necessity of fresh imposts."

American News.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

About two weeks ago, the following melancholly accident happened in Franklin county; some time in the night the house of Mr. Bowen, junior, took fire and was consumed to ashes, the wind being very high, the fire communicated to the house of his father, at a distance of about twenty rods, which likewise was consumed; we are informed that a considerable part of the old man's effects were saved, but the former's wife with four children and the whole of his houshold goods were burnt. It is hoped, that, as the winter is fast approaching this may be a warning to people to guard against that impetuous and dreadful element; fire.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, City, Nov. 8.

PALPABLE TRUTHS.

Fools! not to know that half exceeds the whole.

IT is a palpable truth, that, as Messrs. Randolph, Mason, and Gerry, did not sign the Convention; the majority were all in the wrong. It is also a truth, that, as Rhode-Island and perhaps, New-York, are Anti-Federal; the Federal States will be all in the wrong.

It is also a truth, that as some of the European Powers wish to keep us a disunited people, and for that purpose, will *perhaps*, employ the grey-goose quill of every venal scribbler to dissemnate fears and jealousies; that every honest advocate of the Federal Government must be in the wrong.

In short, my dear Countrymen, if we suffer ourselves to be guided by the majority; we shall assuredly be all in the wrong.

It is with real pleasure we announce, that the report of the Convention meets with the greatest approbation in this state. All ranks are, highly animated with the pleasing hope, that this glorious structure, supported by thirteen pillars, will speedily be completed. The patriots who have assisted in the above work, have deserved well of their country their names shall brighten the annals of America, and their memory be forever revered, not as the lords and peers, but as the FATHERS of AMERICA.

We learn from Glasgow, in Scotland, that on the 5th September, a serious affray took place in that city. This affray was set on foot by the weavers, who were vexed at a late reduction of their wages in some kind of work. The magistrates attempted in vain to quell the riot, when the militia were ordered out, who, by order, fired upon the rioters, killed four or five, and wounded several, eight in all, died, and were buried on the 6th, when all was quiet, the magistrates having collected new force from the neighbouring garrisons.

We learn, by the last evening's eastern mail, that the legislature of Rhode-Island adjourned about ten days since, without officially noticing the new Constitution. No other interesting intelligence was received by this mail.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, by some accident, or great negligence the distillery, near the watering place at Brooklyn, the property of Dr. Jones, and the late Philip P. Livingston, Esq; of this city, took fire, and was entirely consumed with all the stock of rum, molasses, &c. amounting to a very considerable sum. On the appearance of the fire, many boats were expedited from the city, but not soon enough to prevent the spreading of the fiery devastation. The flames were seen from the city to rage with vehemence upon several other buildings. The late hour in which this unhappy conflagration took place prevented us from obtaining a more particular account for this day's paper.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 26.

By a gentleman from Canada we are informed, that a most inhuman murder was lately committed near Niagara Falls, by one James Gale, of Goshen, State of New-York, on the body of a Mr. Street of Farmington, Connecticut, the particulars of which will be in our next.

By accounts to the 22d of September, from Europe, we learn, that the states of Holland are upon the eve of a general surrender to the joint forces of Prussia and the Prince Stadtholder, the most authentic particulars are, that on the 13th of Sept. the Prussian army, under the command of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, passed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their appoach, the Rhingrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, & destroyed, as far as he was able, the powder and other stores, retired with what he could collect of the garrison, in great disorder, towards Amsterdam and Naerden.

On the 19th the Prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart; and no opposition was made in any part of the province.

It is likewise said, that Gorcum Dordt, Schoonhoven, and several other of the principal towns of South-Holland, have surrendered, without bloodshed, to the Duke of Brunswick. The states of Holland have issued orders for breaking & disarming the free corps, and on the 18th late in the evening, they passed a resolution for restoreing his serene highness the Stadtholder to all his rights and honours, with the command of that garrison; and a deputation is appointed to the Duke of Brunswick, and a letter sent off to invite the Prince of Orange to return to his residence.

The BRETHREN of
The NORTH STAR Lodge,
Are informed,

THAT the Lodge will convene at the house of *Brother Stephen Keys*, in Manchester, on the fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of installation, by order of the GRAND LODGE.

S. KEYS.

Manchester Nov. 24, 1787.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Montpelier, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who are yet delinquent in paying the tax, granted by the proprietors on the 12th of June last, for laying out the second and third divisions in said township, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the third day of January next, at three o'clock afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax with costs, unless sooner discharged, by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the proprietors thus delinquent, with the sum of £1-9-4 tax, due on each right, are as follows, viz.

Moses Robinson, jun.	Ebenezer Davis,
Jacob Davis,	Levi Davis,
Shubael Peck,	Asa Davis,
Jacob Davis, jun.	Ebenezer Stone,
Thomas Davis,	

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll'r.

Arlington, November 9th 1787. 4—6

The proprietors of Morristown, in the county of Addison, State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors, on the first day of August last past, for defraying the expences of laying out the first division of said township, and other legal costs that had accrued to said propriety, are hereby notified that so much of their land will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court House in Bennington, on the third day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax, with costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to me the subscriber.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of one pound seven shillings tax, besides costs, due on each right.

Moses Morse,	Lois Day,
Timothy Meach,	Samuel Day, jun.
Daniel Morse,	Winston and Liberty Day,
Charity Webster,	John Morse,
Elijah Adams,	Jonathan Merrick,
Daniel Kinney,	David Merrick,
Nathan Hibbard,	John Merrick,
Jesse Spaulding,	Eliul Todd,
Jacob Kinney,	Israel Jones,
Moses Porter,	Marshal Jones,
Simeon Rood,	Isaac Searle,
Nathaniel Edwards,	Mary Heath,
Elias Brown,	Andrew Alger,
Dennis Meach,	Ebenezer Stratten,
Robert Cochran,	Luther Rich,
David Mitchel,	William Farrand,
Stephen Mitchel,	Giles Bates,
Roger Rose,	Enoch Chapin,
Ruggles Woodbridge	Thomas Train,
Noah Goodman,	Rosannah Farrand,
Josiah White,	Isaac Whitney,
Marah Bingham,	Jason Wright.
Marble Mitchel,	
Samuel Day,	

DAVID ROBINSON, Coll'r.

Bennington, Nov. 13, 1787.

JOHN CAREY,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, at his store a little south of the meeting-house, in Bennington, a fresh assortment of Goods, suitable to the season.

Among which are the following Articles,

Superfine, middling and low priced broad and narrow cloths,	Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Fine twilled and plain coatings,	Silk & cotton flag do.
Blue ratteen,	Red cotton, do.
White flannel,	Blue and white linen, do.
Green baize,	Large and small Shawls,
Brown camblets,	Black mode,
Callimancoes, moreens & Durants.	Black sewing silk & twist,
Rattinets & shalloons	Cloth coloured, do.
Fine black velvet,	Men's buckskin gloves,
Twill'd olive do.	Patent worsted, do.
Fine corduroy,	An assortment of ribbons and laces,
Cotton royal rib & denim,	Cap & bonnet wire,
Corded dimity,	Pins and needles,
Men's & boys beaver castor, & felt hats,	Fashionable buttons
Men's fine & coarse worsted stockings.	Common do.
Cotton & linen check	Buff Shagg,
Coarse and fine Irish linens & sheeting	Blanket,
Russia sheeting, dowlas, linen & osnabrigs,	Writing Paper,
Purple & light callicoes,	Snuff & Tobacco,
	7 by 9 window glass,
	Hyson & bohea tea,
	Loaf & brown sugars
	Pepper,
	West-India Rum,
	Teneriff wine.

From his care and assiduity in purchasing the above articles, he hopes the lowness of his prices will merit the encouragement of the Public, and give satisfaction to all those that will favor him with their custom.

Bennington, November 19, 1787.

Sacred *to the* Muses.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.
The NEWS-MONGER's SONG,
For the Winter of 1788.

GOOD news, brother dealers in metre and prose,
The world turned *buffer* is coming to blows
Write *good sense* or *non-sense*, my boys its all one,
All persons may fire when the battle's begun.
Derry down, down, down derry down.
Our tutors and sages would oftentimes say,
"*Sit omnibus harum*," each dog has his day,
Queen Ann's was the æra of genius 'tis known,
Argutus this day is for scrib'lers alone,
Derry down, &c.
Now *Claxton & Babcock*, and *Webster* and *Steddard*,
Hall, Sellers, Child's, Loudon, Oswald, Merton and *Goddard*,
Russell Haswell, Green, Thomas, Meigs, Powars and *Draper*,
May thank the kind nars for such luck to their paper.
Down. Down, &c.
Come on brother scribblers 'tis idle to lag,
The Convention has let the cat out of the bag,
Write something at random, you need not be nice,
Public spirit, Montesquieu, and *great Dr. Price*. *Down, down &c.*
Talk of Holland and Greece and of purses and swords
Democratical mobs & Congressional lords,
Tell what is surrender'd and what is enjoy'd
All thing weigh alike boys, we know—in a void.
Down down, &c.
Much joy, brother printer's the day is our own,
A time like the present sure never was known,
Predictions are making, prediction fulfil,
All nature seems proud to bring grist to our mill. *Down down, &c.*
Hugh comets once more thro' the system will stroll,
The moon, they inform us is burnt to a coal
Old Saturn is tumbling, the sun has a spot,
The world and its glory are going to pot.
Down down, &c.
All Europe we hear is in horrible pother,
They jocky, & bully, & kill one another,
In Holland, where freedom is lustily bawling,
All's fighting, and swearing, and pulling, and hauling. *Down down, &c.*
The *Empress* and *Poland*, fresh mischiefs are carving,
The *Porte* is in motion, and Ireland is starving,
While the *Dey of Algiers* Sir, so haughty is grown,
That he swears by the prophet the world's all his own. *Down down, &c.*
In England, blest island! What wonders we view,
North blind as a bat, Lord George Gordon a Jew,
Or halter or peerage on Hastings await,
And faction *pro more* dismembers the state.
Down down, &c.
Prince George has relinquish'd the *stews* for the *church*,
And strutts like a true blue in Solomon's porch;
Corruption pervades both through country and town,
And the tune of the nation is *down derry down*, *Down down, &c.*
We bid Europe farewell, the Atlantic is past,
O free born Columbia your welcome at last!
Hail Congress, Conventions, mobs, Shayites and kings,
With *bankrupts, and Know ye's*, and all pretty things! *Down down &c.*
The states had a fall and receiv'd a contusion,
And all things are tumbled in jumble'd confusion:
State quacks, & state mid-wives are buddling all round,
But in spite of their drugs we go *down derry down*. *Down, down, &c.*
Write then, brother scribblers, your talents display,
This world is a stage and man's life is a play,
When the curtain is drawn and the ranting is o'er,
Kings, heroes and waiters are equal once more, *Down down, &c.*
Old Time, with his brass eating teeth shall consume,
The works of a *Homer*, a *Newton*, a *Hume*,
And when, when all things are subdued by Old Time,
Can tell but the scribblers were writers sublime.
Down, down, down derry down.

To be Sold,

And Possession given immediately, a three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

A L S O,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by

NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, Nov. 12, 1787.

THE proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison, at a legal meeting have voted to raise fifteen shillings on a right to defrey back arrearages, and clear roads, and to give a committee two dollars a lot for laying out a second and third division in said town.

These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay the sums respectively due on their rights, immediately, to prevent their land being sold.

RICHARD BARNUM, Coll.

Monkton, September 12, 1787.

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Land Office.

THE Subscriber having furnished himself with accurate accounts of the present state of the different townships in the State of Vermont, and acquired a knowledge of the different proprietor's meetings & taxes which have been levied for some years past, has opened an office, a few rods north of the meeting house, in Bennington, where constant attendance will be given, and information communicated to the claimants of lands, of the situation and advantages of their claims, on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

Lands bought and sold at said office, Maps and drafts of any part of the State drawn on the shortest notice.

Those who wish to sell Lands, are requested to particularize the town, proprietors name under which they claim, and terms of payment.

†*§ An ingenious artist is now engaged for the purpose of engraving an accurate map of the State, which will be finished with all possible expedition, and exposed for sale at said office on the most reasonable terms.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Danville in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, this is therefore to notify and warn the said proprietors to meet at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the first Tuesday in January 1788, at ten o'clock before noon for the purposes following, viz

First, To choose a moderator, clerk, and other necessary officers.

2. To see if they will rectify any mistakes in lotting or drawing the first division in said town. 3d. To see if they will lay out the remainder of said town and in what manner. 4. To see if they will pitch any part of the other division and make a draft. 5. To see if they will raise money to make roads and allot said town and defrey other expences. 6. To see whether they will allow any lands to be pitched for mill privileges.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Just. Peace.

Newbury 1787. 3—5

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,
Post Rider,

Would inform his customers that he shall not continue to ride any longer than the 10th of December, of the current year, and he most earnestly requests all indebted to him, for news-papers, books, almanacks or in any other way, as a post, to make punctual payment for the same, at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz. At Deacon Kent's, in Dorset, the first Tuesday in December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the next day at Esq; Harmon's at Reuport, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: same day at Col. Pearl's, Pawlet, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same day at Capt. Benoni Smith's at sun down: Thursday at Mr. Samuel Lothrop's, in Wells, at eight o'clock in the morning; at Deacon How's, Poultney, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at Col. Brookins's at sun down the same day. Friday at Esquire Safford's, at Fair Haven, ten o'clok, A. M. at Lieut. Remington's, in Castleton, the same day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at Mr. Reuben Moulton's at sun down. On Saturday, at Mr. Roberts's, in Rutland, at 8 o'clock in the morning; at Mr. Samuel Cobley's in Clarenden, at noon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon at Lieut. Crampton's, in Tinmouth. The Monday following at the post rider's house in Middletown. At which times and places the post hopes that his kind and generous customers will meet him, see their accounts and settle the same.

As he is under the most pressing necessity to settle his account with the printers immediately, no apology for non-compliance with his reasonable request will answer.

Whereas ANNA, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board, and when requested, doth utterly refuse to return to her duty. These are therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

STEPHEN AYLSWORTH.

Bennington, Nov. 13, 1787. 3—5

THE proprietors of Cambridge in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds twelve shillings on each proprietors right, granted by said proprietors at their adjourned meeting holden at the house of Stephen Kingsley in said Cambridge, on the 5th day of September, 1786. For the purpose of compleating the second division lots, making roads in and through said town, &c, are hereby notified that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 24th day of December next, so much of each of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Amos Fasset, Esq; in Cambridge on said day at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax with legal costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows with the sum of three pounds, twelve shillings due from each.

Jonathan Fasset,	Hezekiah Smith,
Nathaniel Brush,	Uriah Seymour, jun,
Tho's Chittenden,	Sylvester Seymour,
Noah Chittenden,	David Fasset,
Jeremiah Bingham,	Nathaniel Wood,
Elisha Field,	John Knickerbacor,
Amos Fasset,	Thomas Porter,
Benjamin Fasset,	Thomas Moredock,
Jonas Fay,	Frederic Hopkins,
Ira Allen,	Solomon Safford,

DAVID POWARS, Coll.

Cambridge Sept. 8, 1787.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

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AshurShephard

At the House of Mr. DAVID FAY,
In BENNINGTON,
Has lately received from
LONDON & AMSTERDAM,
A General ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES;
Of the FIRST QUALITY,
Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

As his Drugs are imported immediately from Europe, it must be apparent that his prices by wholesale and retail will be easy to the purchaser.

Reasonable credit will be given to practitioners. Orders for Medicines will be punctually attended to, and simples and compounds may be relied upon to be genuine.

Among other articles are the following Patent Medicines, viz.

HOOPERS Pills,	Francis Elixir,
ANDERSONS do.	James's Powders,
LOCKYERS, do.	Essence of Peppermint,
Ballam of honey	BatemansDrops &c. &c. &c.
Turlingtons do. of Life,	From the original warehouses.
British Oil,	
Godfrey's Cordial,	

A L S O,

Red Peruvian Bark,	Ginger,
Best Turkey Rhubarb,	Wafers,
Red and White Lead,	Roll & Flowers of Brimstone,
Spanish Brown,	Madder,
Spruce Yellow,	Copperas,
Spanish White,	Allum,
Vermilion,	Oil of Vitriol, &c. &c.
Prussian Blue,	
Litharge of gold	
Snuff,	

A L S O

Quart and Pint Bottles, Velvet Corks, &c.

MAYER & TOWNER,

Hereby advertise the public and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have

A full ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Genuine and unsophisticated,
Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe.

Which are now exposed for sale at their Store a little north of the meeting house in Bennington, and likewise at the house of DOCTOR TOWNER, in Williamstown.

Among a full ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
They have the following, articles, viz.

The best of Peruvian Bark in Powder.

ALUM,	Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Copperas,	British oil,
Red Lead,	Anderson's famous Scotch Pills.
Madder,	Hoopers female do.
Litharge,	James's fever powders,
Vermilion,	Stoughton's elixir,
Oil of vitriol,	Daffy's Cordial, &c. &c.
Sprits of Turpentine,	
Oil of Spike,	
Flowers of sulp	
Roll Brimstone,	
Ballam of honey	
Bateman's drops	

Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of

TOWNER & SHELDON,

Are once more desired to make payment immediately at the said store.

October 8, 1787.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX-SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.